

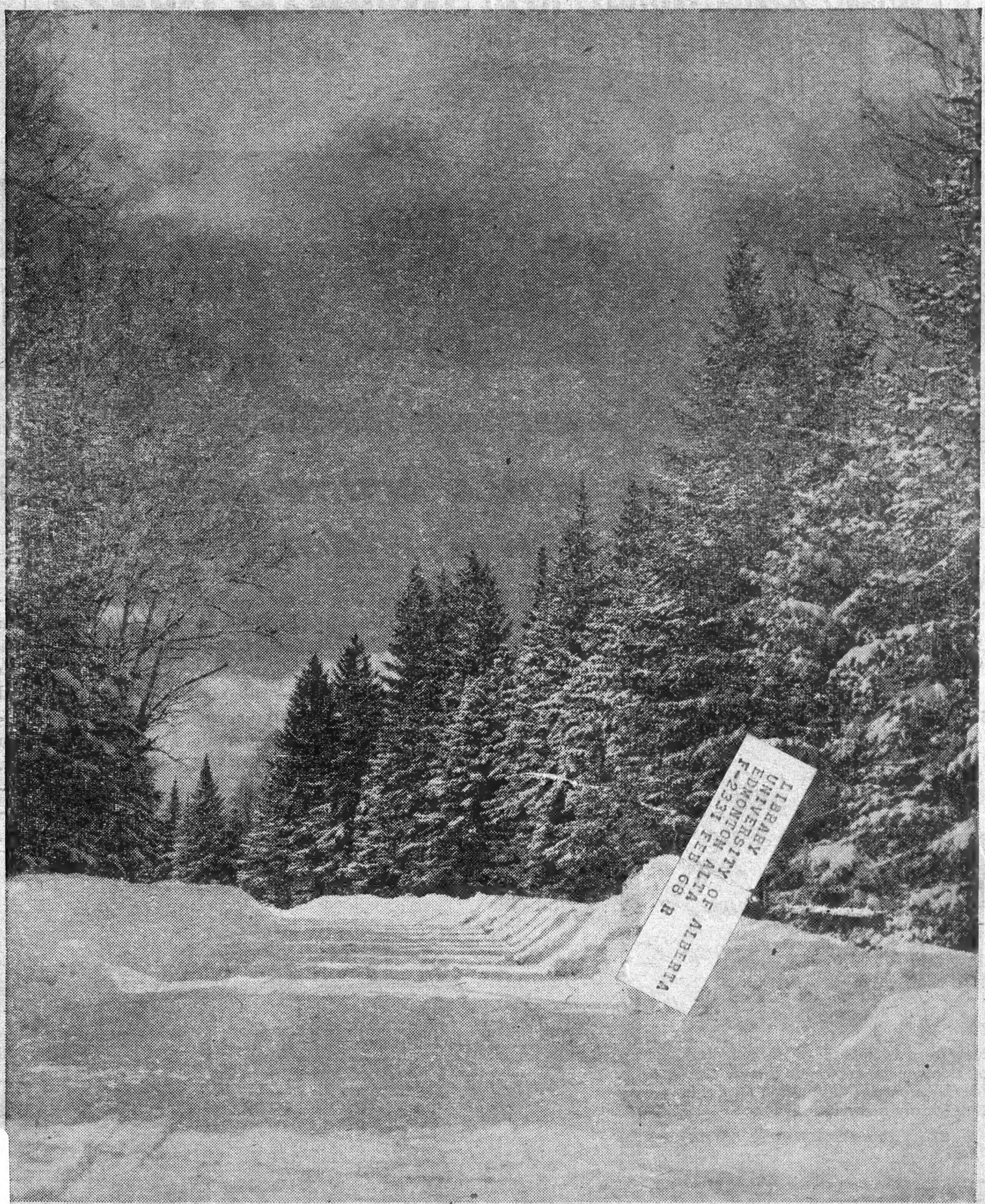
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# Farm and Ranch REVIEW

JANUARY, 1953

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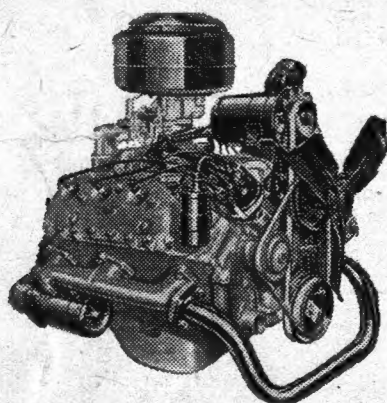


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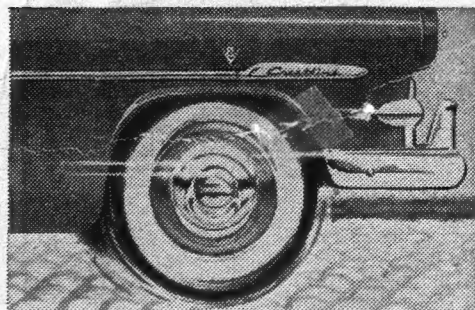


# It's **FORD** again for '53

## with sensational new "Miracle Ride"!



**Strato-Star 110-Hp. V-8 Engine** with high compression performance. Advanced design backed by experience in building more V-8 engines than all other manufacturers combined!

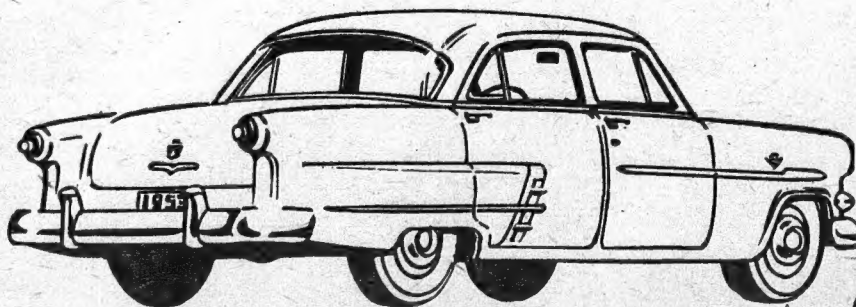


New **Miracle Ride** takes all the factors of ride, engineers them into a *completely-balanced* combination for a ride that's truly a revelation!

## *and a brand-new, longer, lower, wider look*

IT'S HERE—the brilliant new '53 Ford—presenting for the first time—the sensational new *MIRACLE RIDE*—with the entire suspension system *completely-balanced* for a safer, smoother, quieter ride—that gives a brand-new concept of comfort. Again for '53, Ford's way out front with the new longer, lower, wider look—with new luxurious colour-keyed interiors : : : with Full-Circle Visibility—one-piece curved windshield—Power Pivot pedals—Centre-Fill Fueling. Again, Ford takes the lead in engineering—with 110-Hp. Strato-Star V-8 power and performance : : : with effortless handling ease : : : with a choice of three transmissions—Fordomatic\* Drive, Overdrive\* and Synchro-Silent Shift. Yes! See it—check it : : : for quality . . . for features . . . for value! Test-Drive it : : : you'll say "It's Ford Again For '53" . . . for everything!

\*Fordomatic Drive, Overdrive, white sidewall tires optional at extra cost.



GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATEST NAME IN MOTORING



SEE YOUR FORD DEALER. **"TEST-DRIVE" the new '53 FORD**



# WHEAT POOL RESERVE PURCHASE

At the autumn convention of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates it was decided to allocate \$1,337,641 of 1951-52 elevator earnings to complete the redemption of the 1923-28 Pool reserves. The people who contributed those reserves in the early years will be completely paid out. The payments will go out in January, 1953.

The membership in the years 1923-28 inclusive contributed \$8,467,830 to the reserve fund for the building of Pool elevators and the providing of working capital.

This investment was impaired by financial losses in the sale of the 1929 crop. Continued support of Pool elevators over the intervening years has provided earnings sufficient to retire the 1929 indebtedness and also to make provision for the gradual redemption of the original reserves. Such were paid for at 100 cents on the dollar.

When the presently authorized payment is completed every original member will be paid out in full.

The reserves so redeemed will be re-distributed to patrons of Pool elevators as part of patronage dividends, in addition to cash payments in years when earnings justify the same.

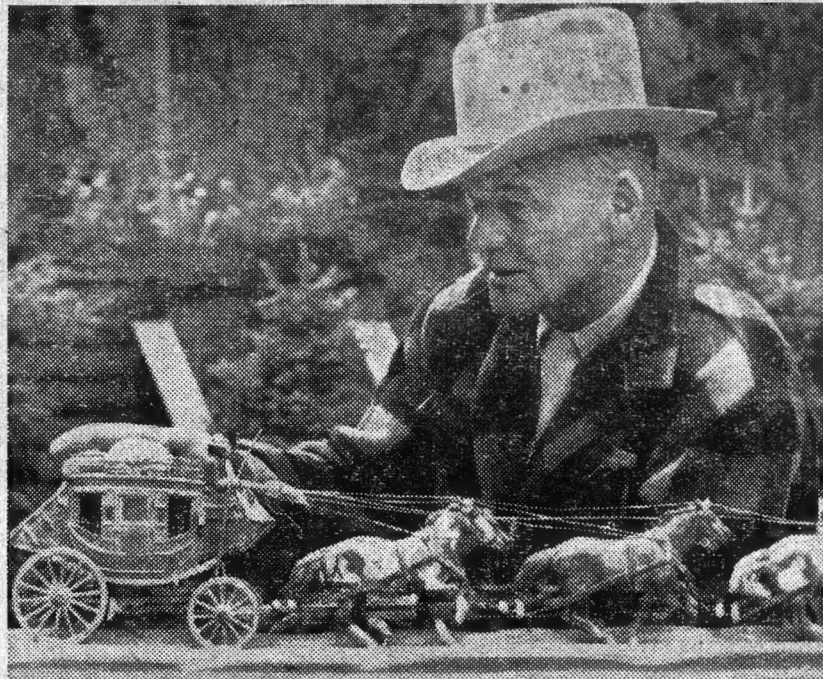
Over the years Alberta Pool elevators patrons have been paid patronage dividends to a total of \$11,083,327 in cash and \$5,983,644 in reserve credits.

The record of Alberta Pool Elevators is such as to suggest the largest possible patronage for Alberta grain producers.

## ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

"It's Alberta Pool Elevators for  
Alberta Farmers"

### Cowboy Artist



One of the West's most famous artists and his best known work are combined in this picture by Richard Harrington. It is Charlie Bell and his chuck wagon trophy for the Calgary Stampede.

## The Farm and Ranch Review

Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

Vol. XLIX

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 1

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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ADVERTISING RATES: Ninety cents  
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TISING accepted at display rates only.

## World wheat surplus emerging?

A WORLD wheat surplus may be emerging, according to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

World wheat production in 1952-53 will amount to 7,150 million bushels, a record figure, according to a recent report, IFAP says. Last year world production was estimated at 6,480 million bushels and for the pre-war average 1935-39 it was 6,000 million.

Wheat production this year will be at the highest level in history in North America, in Asia, in Africa and only a little under the previous record in Europe. The only major countries in which production will be

substantially below earlier levels are the surplus producers of the Southern hemisphere — Australia and Argentina.

Of more importance to an understanding of the world wheat position, however, IFAP says, is the relation of world import requirements to wheat available for export.

Importing countries, because of their generally good crops, will probably require less wheat from exporting countries than in recent years when they have taken over 900 million bushels annually, the international farm organization believes. One exception to the rule of good crops, however, is India where the 1952 wheat crop is below average and where rice supplies are far short of needs, IFAP adds.

## FREE BOOK ON ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM

**How to Avoid Crippling Deformities**  
An amazing newly enlarged 44-page book entitled "Rheumatism" will be sent free to anyone who will write for it. It reveals why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble; explains a specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful for the past 33 years. You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Write today to The Ball Clinic, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

### SUFFERERS of RHEUMATIC and ARTHRITIC PAIN

Sore and stiff joints, Sore chest, Sore and stiff feet, get J. H. PULAK'S PREPARATION. The newest and best scientific discovery. 3 oz., \$1.50; or 8 oz. \$3.00. Send at once to—

J. H. PULAK'S PRODUCTS  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

## Formerly Imported From Europe NOW MADE IN THE WEST!



Dried molasses and beet pulp has been valued so highly for livestock herds that it has been imported for years from Europe. Now of course, DMBP is made in the west. By using DMBP you'll get greater milk production, greater meat gains, and healthier livestock. DMBP prevents herds from getting "off-feed," puts high lustre and finish on all animals.

GET YOUR SHARE FROM YOUR LOCAL  
FEED DEALER or, write Canadian Sugar  
Factories, Taber, Alberta

## D.M.B.P. DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

CANADIAN SUGAR FACTORIES LIMITED  
OF SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA

PRICES MUCH LOWER THIS YEAR.

## Itch...Itch ... I Was Nearly Crazy

Very first use of soothing, cooling liquid  
D. D. D. Prescription positively relieves  
raw red itch—caused by eczema, rashes,  
scalp irritation, chafing—other itch troubles.  
Greaseless, stainless. 43c trial bottle must  
satisfy or money back. Don't suffer. Ask  
your druggist for D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION

## deafness Nearly Cost Me MY JOB!



... until I  
discovered this  
Electronic Way  
to Hear Again

Nothing can ruin  
a man's business  
chances more surely  
than loss of  
hearing. But I stubbornly rebelled against  
the idea of wearing a hearing aid... until  
an informative little book fell into my  
hands. It told how modern electronic  
science is conquering deafness in a way  
unknown before.

Today I can hear clearly again—even  
whispers. I can hold my own with anyone  
—in business or anywhere else. Now I  
enjoy music, movies, church—the whole  
glorious world of sound far beyond my  
highest hopes!

Why don't you find out how you may  
again hear precious sounds you may have  
feared were lost forever. Send for new  
valuable FREE BOOK on overcoming  
deafness. No cost or obligation whatsoever.  
A postcard will do.



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# ROTO-VALVES

in your MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR  
Keep Your Engine Young Longer

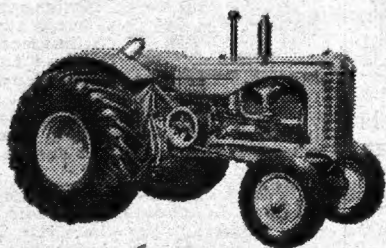
- ▶ Maintain full compression longer
- ▶ Maintain maximum power longer
- ▶ Avoid need for valve grinding longer
- ▶ Give you economical operation longer



Exhaust valves IN ALL MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS are turned (or rotated) a few degrees each time they move up and down. It produces a wiping action between the valve stem and its guide, and between the valve face and its seat. Provides better valve stem lubrication, helps prevent sticky valves, minimizes the danger of 'hot spots' and valve seat burning.

With Massey-Harris "Roto-Valves", you can be sure of positive valve seating, longer valve life and better engine compression, with fewer overhauls. "Roto-Valves" keep your engine in tip-top condition longer—help to maintain full power with a minimum consumption of fuel.

"Roto-Valves" are just one of the many superior features of engine design that are making Massey-Harris Tractors more popular year after year. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer about the many other features—the 2-way Hydraulic System—operator comfort and handling ease—the rugged construction and the many models and sizes you can choose from, both gasoline and diesel.



## 6 Power Sizes ALL Have Roto-Valves

The Pony—1-plow power, full line of tools  
The Colt—2-plow power, 3-point hitch  
The Mustang—2-plow power, 3-point hitch  
The "33"—2-3 plow power, live P.T.O.  
The "44"—3-4 plow power, live P.T.O.  
The "55"—4-5 plow power, gas or diesel.

Your choice of 31 models, including Standard, Row crop, Hi-Arch or Single Front Wheel design.

## Coast to Coast Farmers are Praising their Massey-Harris TRACTORS



Dan. Canart, Elkhorn, Man.:

"My 55 M-H Diesel is easy to handle and operate and easy on the pocket-book as far as upkeep is concerned. Average fuel consumption was only 1 3/4 gallons per hour pulling a 12-foot heavy duty cultivator."

David Gordon, Eastend, Sask.:

"My M-H 55 gas tractor certainly fills the bill in regard to economical operation. Last year I put in 1200 acres with a 15 1/2-foot wide level disc all in high gear."

W. F. McRae, Hayfield, Man.:

"Pulling a 15 1/2-foot wide level disc at 5 miles per hour, fuel consumption with my 55 M-H Diesel was from 1 to 1 1/4 gallons per hour."

Keld Brothers, Chilliwack, B.C.:

"Our custom work calls for rugged equipment that will operate at low cost for 17 hours a day without breaking down. And that's what we are getting from our two M-H 44 Diesel tractors."

# MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS

COAST TO COAST MASSEY-HARRIS OFFERS MOST





# The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

## New terminals are needed at Vancouver and elsewhere

**A** CROP such as we have had has naturally focussed public attention of transportation; in the process it has illuminated some rather glaring defects in our transportation system. As one official suggested the other day, we are trying to take care of 1952 conditions with a 1925 transportation and grain handling system.

Times have changed radically in agriculture as in other fields in the last 25 years. The rapid expansion of the use of the combine has resulted in a much heavier, much sharper flow of grain to market than ever was possible with the binder and separator. Thus, even in normal years, we are liable to have embargoes and delivery quotas. So let's take a good look at some of the changes that have occurred, and some of the most pressing needs in the grain handling business.

First let us examine relative costs. Twenty-five years ago, wheat could be moved all water to Montreal from the lakehead for six cents a bushel. During the depression the rate got down to about half that figure. Today it costs 19 cents for the same journey. The rapid rise of lake freight rates has caused a sharp rise in the lake and rail rate which is now about 21 cents a bushel. The all rail rate, from the lakehead to the Maritime ports is now 31½ cents a bushel. Rates to American ports along the Atlantic

are even higher so that little grain is put into these ports any more. This despite the fact that they are where the most shipping space is available.

These high rates mean, in essence, that Canadian farmers are getting just that much less for their crop, or customers are being forced to pay that much more for it. On the other hand, substantial savings can be affected by buyers if they can buy Canadian wheat at Vancouver.

The Wheat Board charges the same for wheat in store Vancouver as it does for it in store Fort William. It is a much longer haul to market from B.C. than from the east coast—if the grain is going to Europe. But shipping is freer on the coast, and has been for some years. Hence these figures: It currently costs 16 cents a bushel to ship Canadian wheat from Atlantic ports to the Channel ports. It costs 28¼ cents from Vancouver. But to over-balance the extra freight from the west coast is the high cost of getting Canadian wheat to our east coast—from 19 up to 31½ cents per bushel. Thus the importers can afford to pay the higher ocean freight from Vancouver and still realize a substantial margin of profit.

The result—booming sales from Vancouver and slow sales on the east coast. With elevator capacity of around 12,000,000 at the coast, the Wheat Board will move at

least 120,000,000 bushels through that port this year. It has now sold all the grain it can get into Vancouver up until next July.

So one thing that is required is another elevator at Vancouver. An elevator of say 4,000,000 bushels capacity could result in sales of another 40,000,000 bushels of grain through that port this year. The more we can sell out of Vancouver, the better it is for the Canadian farmers. Unfortunately, at today's inflated costs, and with uncertainty about the future of west coast trade, private interests cannot be sold on the idea of building another terminal.

It was to take care of just such conditions in the old days that previous governments embarked on terminal construction, just as they built harbors and docks to facilitate trade. In addition to another terminal in Vancouver, there is an urgent need for a terminal at McLellan in the Peace River. Such an elevator would do two things: It would provide the people with a better shake in marketing their grain. It would place the Wheat Board with a sizeable store of grain at a strategic location which could be shipped either to the lake head or the coast to meet demand.

For ourselves, we don't quite share all the lack of confidence in Vancouver exhibited in some quarters. In recent months, we have been shipping large quantities of barley to the Orient. There it is processed and mixed with rice and is being readily accepted as a thoroughly satisfactory rice substitute. As the population of the east increases, and the world shortage of rice becomes more acute, this is a market that is bound to grow.

In any event, there is a critical need for more terminal space and loading facilities at Vancouver, and for a terminal in the Peace River. These are works of general welfare that the Canadian Government ought to undertake and at once. We hope that this question will get some attention when Parliament re-assembles this winter.

## The farmers have kept the brokers on the dole long enough

**W**HEN the Canadian Wheat Board was established as the sole marketing agent of our wheat, it was instructed to use the facilities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It is time the Government took another look at conditions to see just where these instructions have led.

The facilities of the Grain Exchange are many sided. They include a clearing house, a Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, and other conveniences. The facilities also include a whole raft of brokers. The affect of government's instructions to the Wheat Board has been to put these brokers on the dole at the expense of the grain growers. For them, it has meant the highest level of unemployment relief ever established anywhere in the world.

Brokers fall into many categories. There are the cash grain brokers, who once worked hard for their living finding buyers for small lots of cash grain. Today they can live in ease and comfort on the commission the Wheat Board has to pay them for work that is unessential to the board's operation. A mill that requires 100,000 bushels of wheat deals directly with the Wheat Board for it. But it has to be "put through" a broker who

earns a commission of 1/16th cent per bushel for just being alive. That, on 100,000 bushels, is \$62.50.

But the cash grain brokers are the poor relations of a group of other brokers who have become attached like barnacles to the shipping trade. There are the export shippers. Actually they are neither exporters or shippers. When the Wheat Board wants to ship out grain on the lakes, it has to pay them ¾ of a cent a bushel to handle the details. They take no risks but, on a vessel carrying say 300,000 bushels of wheat, they will extract a fee of \$1,125.

Nor is that all. Operating under the export shippers are the vessel brokers. In the old days, they fulfilled a function. They hunted around and got vessels to come to the lakehead and load grain. Many of them represented American ship-owners who came into the Canadian picture when ore shipments dried up. That's not true today. They don't get the ships to come. That happens for other reasons. But they collect commission nonetheless.

As the sole selling agent for Canadian grain, the Wheat Board has no need for the services of either species of barnacle. In-

deed, when the Wheat Pools marketed their share of the crop, they had a small shipping department that adequately handled all the work and saved the commission that would have gone to the export brokers. They, however, still had to pay the vessel brokers. This, on shipments to Montreal, amounted then and amounts to now a quarter of a cent a bushel.

Let us contrast this commission gouging with normal practice elsewhere in our economy. When an eastern manufacturer wants to ship stuff to the west via lake and rail, he calls the railways and orders a box car. That's all there is to it; and package freight is infinitely more complicated for everybody concerned. Indeed, in the east, shipping companies have salaried employees who are employed to ferret out and solicit the business of prospective customers. But the Wheat Board, which has enough business to keep all the vessel owners in Canada continually employed, has to go through but two sets of brokers.

The cost of all this to the producers, who pay the cost of operating the Wheat Board, is important. It amounts to several million dollars a year. If at least half a cent a bushel wasn't being commissioned away by the brokers on every bushel of grain shipped out of Fort William, it would mean half a cent a bushel more on every bushel shipped for prairie producers.

(Continued on page 6)



# Farm and Ranch Editorials

## The disaster victims pay for disaster relief

THE manner in which daily newspapers handle news on the cost of living is surely wonderful to behold. One group in reporting the last index "credited" the lower price of meat for holding the index in line. That, surely, is akin to saying that an earthquake should be "credited" with creating prosperity for contractors. We'd interpret the meat price picture differently. We'd say that this was the first time that the disaster victims had to provide the disaster relief for those who escaped the disaster.

Even that, however, would be inaccurate. For the past five years we have had something similar in connection with wheat. While organized workers and their employers have been merrily piling wage increase onto price increase onto wage increase, the farmers have been subsidizing them to keep down their cost of living. The forgotten factor in our whole statistical picture today is the farmer's cost of living and producing. All he gets out of it is the final bill for everybody else's increased costs. And his pay check is docked 40 cents a bushel on all the wheat that goes into the bread the rest of Canada eats.

We can be reasonable about all this. We can argue the case with facts and figures. But we often wonder how much point there is to any of it when nobody listens. Nevertheless, we can't resist reminding the Canadian Government that the factors which influenced its action in the beginning expired years ago.

The decision to force farmers to sell their domestic wheat at the International Wheat Agreement price was a slick, slight of hand manoeuvre of the price controllers and economic stabilizers away back in 1946. It was regarded as an important part of their control of wages and prices. But as far as Canada was concerned, this decision was utterly irrelevant. Let's go back to 1946.

Prairie Wheat Growers, in the years between the war, had seen a substantial expansion of wheat acreage all over Europe. It was uneconomic production. That was proven by the fact that European governments had to continually raise their prices to keep their farmers growing wheat.

Now it was important for both Canada and the peace of the world that European agriculture get back to a sensible foundation — to concentrate on producing the sort of food it could produce best and at lowest cost. To aid in this process, the Canadian producers agreed to sell their wheat for a good deal less, under I.W.A., than could

have been extracted from a world of hungry people. They were motivated, partly from humanitarian feeling for human suffering and partly from a hard-headed weighing of the facts of life. They wanted to make sure that there was no excuse offered any country to bonus the growing of wheat on land that should have been used to raise livestock. To discourage artificial stimulating of wheat production, they signed long-term contracts to supply wheat at a reasonable price. The importing countries, in order to get the immediate advantage of low prices, had to contract to buy certain minimum quantities over the years.

Canadian consumers were under no compulsion to eat Canadian-grown wheat. They signed no contract with the producers. But to hold the line on prices, and hence prevent wages from rising unduly, the Government included the Canadian consumers at the low price.

Then, after some months, it abandoned both wage and price control, on everything except wheat. Wages mounted steadily until labor income doubled between 1946 and 1952. Hours of labor dropped while average wages and salaries increased 60 or 70 per cent. The prices of everything the farmer bought skyrocketed. His clothes cost almost double today what they cost in 1946. Fuel prices jumped, along with an increase of 80 per cent in the food he had to buy — largely because of rising wages in the service trades. The freight on his machinery and supplies rose with railway wages.

But, through it all, he was forced to sell his domestic wheat at the I.W.A. price. In the intervening years, Canadians have consumed over 250,000,000 bushels of wheat on which the farmer has paid a bonus of at least \$100,000,000.

Perhaps it may be useful to recall certain facts to the mind of the Ottawa policy makers. When the war broke out in earnest, a rigid wage and price ceiling was imposed. Despite the fact that farm prices were still far below normal, while wage rates had risen substantially, the farmers accepted the ceilings. They did so because they were assured that it was for their own good, that they had most of all to lose in an inflationary spiral. They were promised that if they accepted price ceilings then they would emerge from the war and post-war readjustments into an era of real prosperity.

Sure they have been prosperous. But it was a prosperity supplied by a bountiful nature and a long siege of hard work. These bountiful crops enabled us to survive and flourish whereas, given short crops, we'd have been bankrupted by rising wages and prices.

These are factors which surely justify a re-examination of the Government's position in regard to wheat sold for domestic consumption. The glib reply of the farmer-hating newspapers is to sneer — "Hah, what suckers you were for signing the British contracts and the I.W.A. in the first place. It serves you right!" But if taking the long view, if showing statesmanship of the high-

est order, if being moved by compassion for the hungry people of the world, deserves only contempt and smart cracks, we have surely reached a sorry state. We don't believe that. Yet, we simply cannot understand the logic of the Government's position in electing the farmers to be the only class to carry the burden of fighting inflation.

★

## To the untaught subjects add even history

AS steady readers of the Farm and Ranch know, we've been collecting quite a catalogue of the things our children aren't learning at the hands of the Alberta educational system. This list got started with reading, writing and arithmetic. Then we added spelling and grammar. We can now report from a recent discussion with some grade sixers, they aren't teaching history either.

A lot of us old fogies were getting ready to leave school when we got as far as grade six. By this time we'd committed to memory the reigns of the English kings. We knew something of the American revolution, that Canada had had a revolution that led to responsible government (whatever that was). Well, what historical flotsam is cluttering the heads of our grade sixers today. So far as we can gather, none at all.

Here, for example, are some of the people and things some grade sixers have never heard of: Who was MacKenzie King? Who was the first Queen Elizabeth? Who was John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Louis Papineau? Who fought in the battle of Vimy Ridge? What are the capitals of the Prairie Provinces? Who was Louis Riel?

True, in the old days, a great deal of this historical information was picked up at home. But nowadays, as any parent who has run afoul a disciple of "modern education" can testify, parents are supposed to stay out of the way of the "educationalists". You are told not to drill little Johnny in the two times table because it disrupts the theories of the learn-by-doing system. Don't blow your top at his spelling or grammar. You'll give him an inferiority complex! Don't let him have access to useful information not sugar coated, thoroughly disguised and spoon-fed by the "educationalist" because it will disturb his orderly progress. So it seems the parents' only course is to keep quiet, pay his taxes and reconcile himself to the fact that the mess being made of educating his children has been thoroughly planned by experts.

Or are we wrong? Are the children in the country learning anything? Has this virus that has laid hold of education been largely confined to the learned Doctors of Education who operate the city schools and provincial departments of education? We'd like to hear from Farm and Ranch readers. How about using the questions above as a history quiz on the elementary school pupils in your home?

And while on this subject, here is something else. There was once a time when all school scribblers had a back cover containing all kinds of useful tables, weights and measures. On page 7 of this issue we have gathered a lot of this stuff together in the hope that some readers will find it useful in drilling into their young hopefuls. We'd appreciate having your reaction to this as well.

(Continued from page 5)

We don't ever object to paying reasonable prices for the performance of useful service. These brokerage payments are neither. After 10 years of this sort of dole on the luxury level, we think it's time to call a halt. Ten years aboard the gravy train is long enough. Let the Government amend its instructions to the Wheat Board by inserting the word "essential" somewhere among the words relating to using Grain Exchange facilities.



# Useful tables of weights and measures

## Liquid Measure

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
2 barrels	1 hoghead

## Dry Measure

2 pints	1 quart
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel

## Surveyors' Measure

7.92 inches	1 link
25 links	1 rod
4 rods	1 chain
10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile
36 sq. mi. (6 mi. sq.)	1 township

## Measure of Length

4 inches	1 Hand
7.92 Inches	1 Link
12 Inches	1 Foot
18 Inches	1 Cubit
3 Feet	1 Yard
6 Feet	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	1 Mile
320 Rods	1 Mile
1760 Yards	1 Mile
5280 Feet	1 Mile

## Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard
2,150.42 cubic inches	1 standard bus.
1 cubic foot	4/5 of a bushel
128 cubic feet	1 cord (wood)

## Measure of Surface

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30¼ Square Yards	1 Square Rod
40 Square Rods	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
10 Square Chains	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1 Square Mile
272¼ Square Feet	1 Square Rod
43,560 Square Feet	1 Square Acre

## Appropriate Coverage of Paint

Paint	Surface	1 Coat	2 Coats	3 Coats
Outside Gloss	Smooth	600	325	215
	Rough	375	215	135
Outside Varnish	Smooth	500	275	190
Shingle Stain	Normal	125	75	50
Inside Flat	Smooth	550	300	200
	Plaster	400	230	150
Inside Varnish	Smooth	450	250	175
Enamel	Smooth	500	275	

## Land Measure

10 rods by 16 rods	1 acre
5 rods by 32 rods	1 acre
4 rods by 40 rods	1 acre
5 yards by 968 yards	1 acre
20 yards by 242 yards	1 acre
40 yards by 121 yards	1 acre
220 feet by 198 feet	1 acre
110 feet by 396 feet	1 acre
60 feet by 726 feet	1 acre
300 feet by 145.2 feet	1 acre
4840 square yards	1 acre

## Appropriate Safe Storage Periods at Zero or Below

Beef	6-12 months
Cured Ham	6-12 months
Pork	3-6 months
Veal	4-9 months
Lamb	6-12 months
Organs (Heart, Liver, etc.)	4-5 months
Bacon	4 months

## Daily Farm Water Requirements

Person (bath room)	25 gal.
Person (no bath room)	12 gal.
Cow	10 gal.
Horse	10 gal.
Hog	2 gal.
Sheep	1 gal.
100 chickens	6 gal.

## Commodity Weights and Measures

Commodity	Measure	Weight
Alfalfa Meal	1 bushel	19 lbs.
Alfalfa Seed	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Apples (dried)	1 bushel	24 lbs.
Apples (green)	1 barrel	150 lbs.
Barley	1 bushel	48 lbs.
Beans	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Beef	1 barrel	200 lbs.
Beets	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Blue Grass Seed	1 bushel	14 lbs.
Bran	1 bushel	20 lbs.
Brick (common)	1,000	2.7 tons
Buckwheat	1 bushel	50 lbs.
Buckwheat Bran	1 bushel	29 lbs.
Carrots	1 bushel	50 lbs.
Castor Beans	1 bushel	46 lbs.
Cement	1 bbl. or 4 bags	376 lbs.
Clover Seed	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Coal	1 bag	100 lbs.
Eggs	30 doz. crate	55-60 lbs.
Fish	1 barrel	200 lbs.
Flax Seed	1 bushel	56 lbs.
Flour	1 barrel	196 lbs.
Ice	1 cu. ft.	56 lbs.
Oats	1 bushel	32 lbs.
Oats (ground)	1 bushel	22 lbs.
Onions	1 bushel	57 lbs.
Peas	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Pork	1 barrel	220 lbs.
Potatoes (Irish)	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Potatoes (sweet)	1 bushel	50 lbs.
Rye	1 bushel	56 lbs.
Timothy Seed	1 bushel	45 lbs.
Water	1 cu. ft.	62.5 lbs.
Wheat	1 bushel	60 lbs.
Wheat Bran	1 bushel	16 lbs.

## Concrete Mixtures

Use of Concrete	Cement cu. ft.	Sand cu. ft.	Aggr- gate cu. ft.	Max. size of aggr.
Thin sections — fence posts, cooling tanks	1	2	2	¾"
Watertight work — cisterns, water tanks, silos, floors	1	2	3	1"
General work — Pavements, culverts, pits	1	2½	3½	1½"
Mass work — footings, foun- dations, not watertight	1	3	5	2"

DOUBLING THE DIAMETER of a pipe increases its capacity four times.

100 POUNDS OF NAILS makes a keg.

ONE INCH OF RAINFALL means 100 tons of water on every acre.

## Record crop

Three English brothers have produced a record 131.25 bushels of wheat per acre, according to reports from England.

The brothers, John, George, and William Turrell, live near King's Lynn, England. They grew 1,176 bushels of wheat on 8.96 acres of their farm. They used a seed called "hybrid 46". The previous highest known yield was 113.9 bushels per acre, reported last year in the Netherlands.



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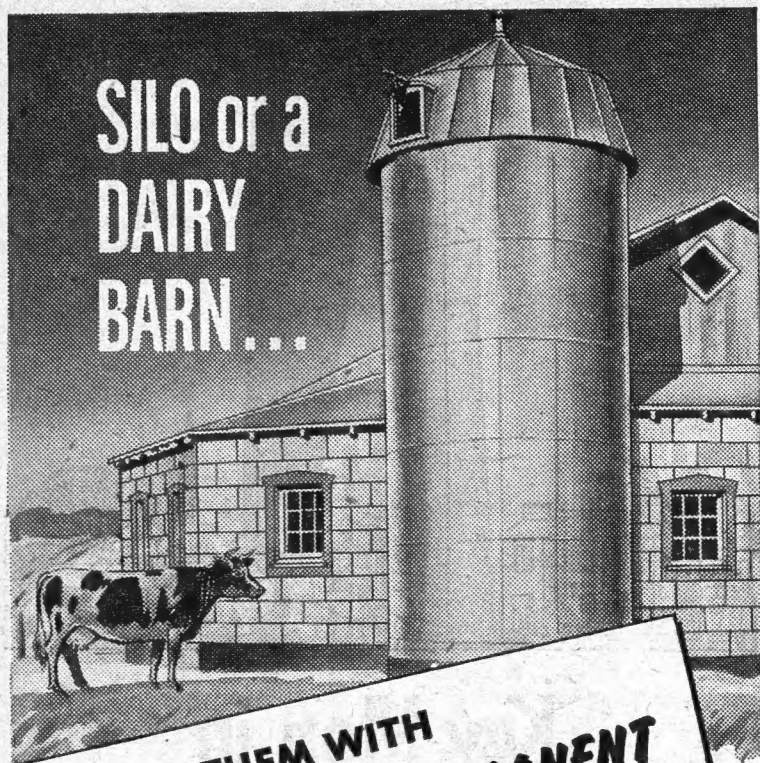
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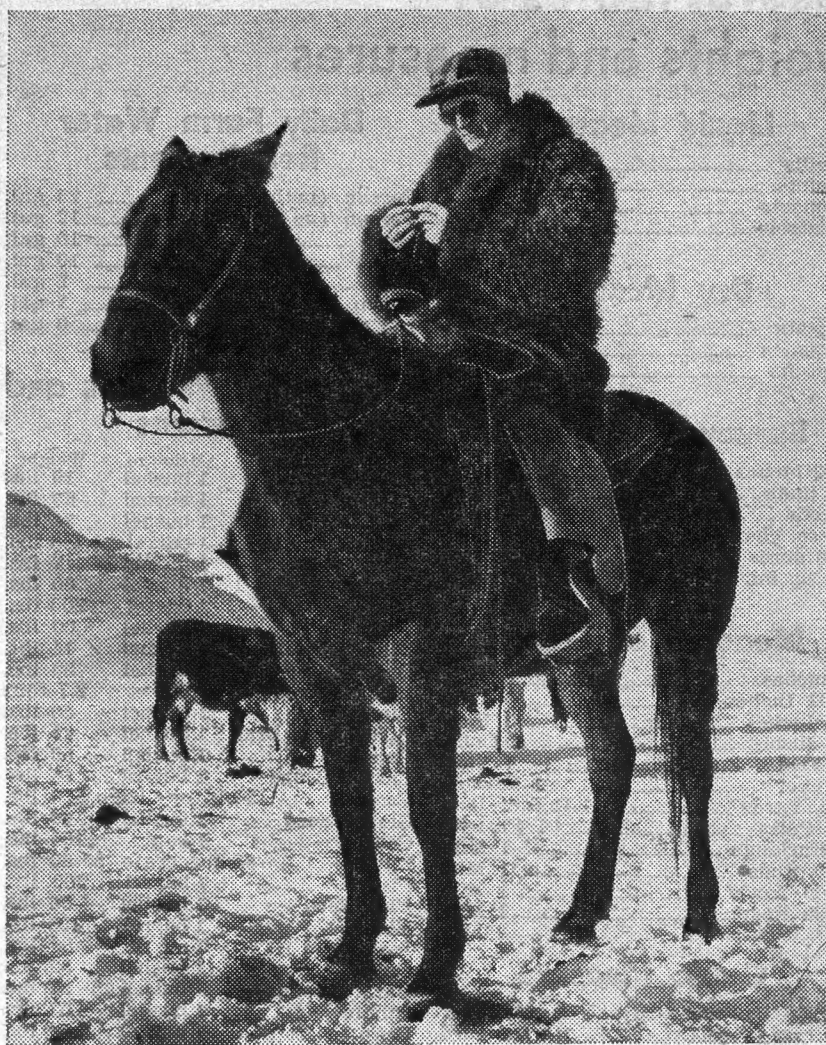
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## Pause for a Smoke



From the position of the horse's ears, we'd say he didn't think much of having to stand still while owner Tom Hodgson of Dorothy rolled a cigarette. Or was he only objecting to Richard Harrington taking his picture?

## Meet Ed. Peabody, who's never been hooked

By HARRY J. BOYLE

NINETY per cent of the women in our district complain about the hardships of marriage at one time or another. On the other hand they spend hours trying to get our two bachelors enmeshed in the tolls of the matrimonial state.

"It's a shame that Ed. Peabody isn't married?"

"That house of his is a sight. Do you know I don't think he ever washes a dish."

"Pete McCoy would make such a good husband for some woman. He's such a gentle man."

They go to meetings of the Women's Institute, hear a paper on how to apply wallpaper or how to make a table out of a nail keg and then impatiently get down to the real subject over tea and cookies. Why don't these two men get married?

Pete McCoy simply ignores them and goes on his own way, happy by himself, and rather amused by the interest that women take in him. Some of the younger ones, addicted to listening to soap operas on the radio have endowed Pete with a romantic tradition. They maintain that he was "terribly in love with a girl who died in the flu epidemic."

This makes a wonderful story. The truth is that Pete was always afraid of women and would light out for the next Concession whenever an eligible girl came around the McCoy homestead.

"Girls are just barley awns," Pete used to say when we were in the awkward, adolescent state, "They give me the itch and I can't talk when they're around. They make me choke."

The candidate considered by district women as a possibility for marriage is Ed. Peabody. Pete has lived on canned pork and beans, fried bacon and potatoes, strong tea for so long that ordinary food sickens him. Ed, on the other hand, is a real trencherman. Six pieces of pie is his normal dessert at a fowl supper.

This is the clue for the district women. If he likes to eat that well he simply should have a wife. You can count on it, when a new teacher comes to our district she will board at Maggie Hendersons. Maggie, a large woman with a perpetually red face waits for two weeks and then invites Ed for Sunday dinner.

Ed. always accepts. His black suit that age has greened, will be brushed and his shoes have a dull lustre from a copi-



ous, application of water and lampblack. A blue shirt is topped by a white, celluloid collar rendered immaculate by Ah Sing in the village. A black and white tie hovers in the vicinity of a gold stud. His cap is dusty but quite presentable.

"Well, I'm sure pleased that we've got a pretty teacher at last," he says with a twist of his cap and a shuffle of the lamp-blackened boots.

The young teacher blushes, Maggie Henderson beams and George Henderson grunts, "How did that east patch of oats turn out?"

Ed. retires to the veranda with George. Maggie tells the teacher that Ed. owns his own land, has the best stock and implements in the district and is known for certain to have a large bank account. The dinner is always a delight. Maggie beams on Ed. as he passes his plate back for a third serving of chicken and stuffing. He apologizes and grins sheepishly.

"Hope you forgive an, old bachelor who isn't used to having such good food, Maggie. It sure tastes good.

Maggie is almost delirious. She fails to recognize the fact that Ed. has employed this statement for years. When the meal is over, Ed. having restrained himself to a mere two pieces of pie, retires to smoke and chat with George. The women do the dishes. Later, they come out on the veranda and conversation flows in a desultory sort of way.

"Like to go and see the Keebushkin Falls?"

#### Old Kentucky

Ed. throws this question out in a casual way. The new teacher looks helpless. Maggie nods vigorously. The teacher answers affirmatively in a squeaky voice. Ed. takes her down to where the creek splashes over several rocks left over when they quarried for the Presbyterian Church. After a decent period of observation of this phenomenon, Ed. drives her back to the Hendersons.

During October and November, Ed. has at least four meals at the Hendersons. The teacher is confused, afraid to say anything to the Hendersons about her fiancée, and never quite certain as to Ed. and his intentions. Ed., meanwhile, is having a fine selection of meals. The whole affair peters out before Christmas, the teacher produces her fiancée and Ed. waits for the family with a female cousin coming from the city for the holiday season.

My wife last year had a letter from her cousin Mabel. Mabel wanted to come and spend the Yuletide holidays on the farm. My wife was very happy about this and after a consultation wrote to say that Mabel would be most welcome.

Two days later she started worrying about Mabel.

"There should be somebody

to take Mabel out while she's here."

I didn't say a word. After a pause my wife spoke again.

"She's coming on the Sunday before Christmas. I think I'll ask Ed. Peabody over. A good meal will do him good anyhow and he has a 1951 car."

I didn't say a word!

Mabel came and Ed. was here for Sunday dinner.

"Well, I can see that prettiness runs in the family," he said when he was introduced to Mabel and gave a jerk of the head to my wife.

We had a wonderful dinner and Ed. addressed at least two questions to the squat, giggling cousin.

"How are things in the city?"

"Can't understand why anybody wants to live cooped up in a city?"

My wife blossomed at the latter, and I could see her figuring that Ed. was on the matrimonial road. As a result, he was invited here for Christmas dinner. He arrived with a box of candy which he contributed to the general spoils of the day, but he added a sheepish grin for the benefit of Mabel, as if he were too shy to give it to her outright.

#### Free Food

Ed. had five dinners on us during the holiday period and he took Mabel to hear the Swiss Bellingers at the Anglican Church one night. A month later she wrote to enquire petulantly why Ed. hadn't written to her. She wrote at Eastertime and didn't mention him.

In the meantime, of course, Ed. had been eating at the Ty-lers. Joe Tyler's widowed sister from Halifax had come for a month and Mrs. Tyler had been having Ed. to dinner on a regular basis. The Keebushkin Falls were locked in the icy grip of winter, and so Ed. had taken the widow to the Fat Stock Show in the county town and once to a movie in the village.

During all this time, of course, a cousin or a friend would happen to visit for a weekend. Ed. invariably was invited to dinner.

Last week when I was in town I had to wait for some tractor repairs. We have a new teacher this year. Joe Andersen, Ed. Peabody and myself were sitting and smoking when Joe looked at Ed. and smiled.

"Hear you had the new teacher out to the Keebushkin Falls." Ed. smiled and shuffled his chop splattered boots.

"Pretty this time of year."

Joe persisted as he said, "The teacher is pretty, too."

Ed. smiled and said, "Maggie sure cooks good meals."

I've come to the conclusion that Ed. Peabody is one of the smartest men in the district. You're a braver man than I am however if you try and tell any of the women folks in the district that fact.

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## New High Record In Canadian Banking Set By Royal Bank Statement For 1952.

**Assets Show Marked Increase to Reach \$2,691,456,874 — Deposits Over \$2.5 Billion Mark — Commercial Loans at New Peak — Profits Higher. — Further \$3,000,000 Added to Reserve Fund.**

Figures shown in The Royal Bank of Canada's 1952 Annual Statement just issued, again set new high records in the history of Canadian banking, remarkable gains having been achieved in a number of significant areas of the Bank's business. Total assets gained by more than \$175 million to reach a total of \$2,691,456,874, which is over double the figure of ten years ago.

Total deposits also show a notable increase over the record figures of a year ago. Commercial loans at the highest point in the history of the Bank, reflecting the steadily increasing tempo of Canadian business and industry during the past year. Profits are higher, permitting a further transfer of \$3,000,000 to the Bank's Reserve Fund. This is the third consecutive year in which transfers have been made. The fund's total now stands at \$55,000,000. The Bank's paid-up capital is \$35,000,000.

Deposits have now reached the impressive total of \$2,527,510,437. This represents an increase of well over \$177 million for the year and a new high mark for Canadian banking. Interest bearing deposits by the public again increased substantially, the 1952 figure being \$76,061,082 over the record of a year ago. The total under this heading now stands at \$1,199,784,873, almost three times the figure of ten years ago. Public deposits not bearing interest rose by \$99,810,044, to reach a total of \$1,185,527,247.

The statement reveals total loans of \$982,177,916, a new high figure for

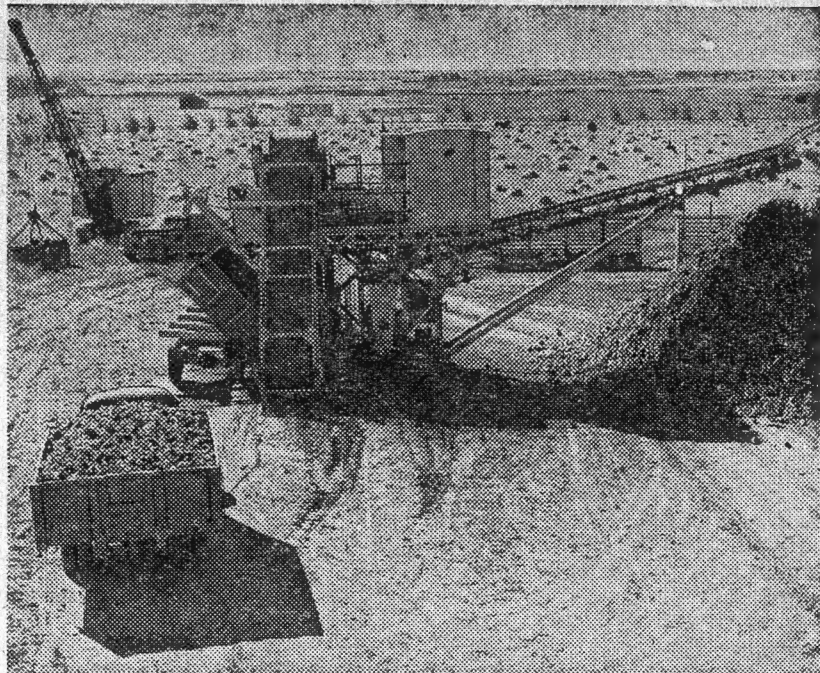
Canadian banking and an increase of \$134,157,088 over the figure for 1951. Commercial loans in Canada now stand at \$719,010,194, an increase of \$96,727,467 for the year. Call and short loans in Canada gained by \$8,471,306 in 1952, and similar loans elsewhere than in Canada increased by \$31,231,236.

Cash assets total \$534,087,803, which is equivalent to 20.5% of the Bank's public liabilities. Liquid assets amount to \$1,710,921,629 which is equal to 65.8% of the bank's liabilities to the public. Included in these liquid assets are Dominion and Provincial government securities totalling \$851,968,062.

Profits are higher. They amount to \$14,745,447 as compared with \$12,983,065 for the previous year. Of this amount \$6,325,000 was provided for Dominion and Provincial taxes which showed an increase of \$1,049,000. In addition, \$1,291,362 was charged for depreciation of bank premises. After the above deductions, the net profit was \$7,129,085 as compared with \$6,306,115 in 1951. Out of net profits \$4,375,000 was paid in dividends, and \$2,754,085 carried forward to Profit and Loss Account resulting in a balance of \$3,780,239. From this amount \$3,000,000 has been transferred to the Bank's Reserve Fund which now stands at \$55,000,000, leaving a balance of \$780,239 in the Profit and Loss Account.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the bank on Thursday, January 8th at 11 a.m.

## Big Beet Harvest



## There are many sides to the organic argument

By JOSEPH PAUL

In the year 37 B.C., Virgil extolled the value of humus in these words: "A soil that is blackish and rich under the entered ploughshare, and whose mould is loose and crumbling . . . That land which exhales thin mists of flying vapour and drinks in moisture and emits it at pleasure, and which, always green, clothes itself with its own grass and does not hurt the ploughshare . . . that, you will find by experience to be both suitable for cattle and fitted for agriculture."

NO doubt there were many before who had noted the quality of fertility and good structure given to the soil by a high content of organic matter. The appreciation of this material has not lessened with time and there are many who regard humus as the key to every problem of soil management.

Humus in the soil is like water in a mill-pond. Both will waste away whether they are used or not, so both must have a source of fresh supply. In the mill-pond it is water over the wheel that counts; and in cultivated soil it is the amount of fertility that can be given up to the growing crop. A reserve is needed in both cases to even out the flow.

Now suppose you tried to build up a big reserve of water in a very small mill stream. The surface of the pond would be increased and a point would soon be revealed where evaporation and seepage would equal the whole flow of the stream. If you wanted to use water to turn the wheel to keep the mill running you would have to be satisfied with a smaller reserve.

Similarly as the remains of plants and animals partly decay to build up the humus supply of the soil, there is a limit to the amount which will accumulate. This reserve of humus under

natural conditions varies from place to place depending on the fertility and texture of the original rock material and the climate, which in turn determine the rate of growth and decay of vegetation.

The black soils of Western Canada were comparatively rich in humus. In such places as the Portage plains of Manitoba, the Carrot River valley country of Saskatchewan, the foothills and central Alberta districts, and the lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia, the surface soil often contained over 10% of organic matter. On the other hand, conditions did not permit the accumulation of such large reserves in the districts where the gray soils formed, or on the short grass plains, where the organic matter content was under 5%.

Some of the gray wooded soils improve in color and texture under good farming. In many areas these soils must be improved before really heavy production of field crops can be expected. However, the soils of prairie and park-land districts tend to lose part of their reserve humus after they are brought under cultivation.

In a 1925 report by the Do-



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minion Chemist this loss of organic matter was described as a "destructive process" which was a result of "grain growing as at present practiced with its necessary summer fallowing"; but it was noted in all fairness that: "It is the virgin soil with its exceptional richness in organic matter, rather than the older cultivated soils, which show an excessive rate of deterioration."

Now let us consider the millpond again. We have noted that building up a big reserve may insure a steady flow of water, but the total flow over the wheel will be reduced. It seems then the way to get the most water over the wheel is to set the wheel at a lower level. But remember, the stream must furnish a steady supply of fresh water or the wheel will stop at times.

Good tillage on a rich soil is like lowering the mill wheel. It enables the growing crop to make use of a greater amount of the soil humus and permits the production of good yields after the reserve has become smaller. Of course the increased importance of maintaining a fresh supply of organic matter must be recognized or production will suffer as time goes on.

There are some who note the reduction of organic matter in prairie soils and conclude the final answer will be a return to grassland farming or grazing. They may have the best solution for problem areas where soil and climate combine to make farming a poor bet. Much of the land would be safer under a grass cover than under any hit-and-miss system of speculative farming. Nevertheless, any substantial expansion of grassland farming would reduce the total amount of cereals and other crops now used for human food. This could be balanced for a time by reduced exports; but with the population of this continent increasing by leaps and bounds, the time is not far distant when more of our crops will be used as human food and less will be used for livestock. When that stage is reached grassland farming will have to make way for cultivated crops or someone will have to eat grass.

Western grain growers have been freely labelled as "soil miners" for so long that many of them are convinced they are farming the land right out from under themselves. Mixed farming is the remedy most commonly prescribed although the label has been changed from time to time.

Mixed farming is a wonderful thing for the land in theory. But in practice the crops are removed for feeding, leaving only stubble and roots. The manure is handled in such a way that more than half the fertility is lost and what is left is hauled out to the nearest 40

acres or sold in town to enrich the gardens there. The town folk in turn get rid of the good organic matter from their own gardens by sending it away as garbage. Meanwhile the grain grower, (or "soil miner" if you please), is placing a high value on the chaff and straw which he returns to the soil. In many cases he is going to a lot of trouble to avoid burning this material. Which one is taking the best care of his land?

One point is commonly overlooked in connection with grain farming. The cereals, wheat, Grain oats, barley, and rye are Is Grass grasses. Annual grasses it is true, but grasses nevertheless, with all the features of a fine fibrous root system, which in the case of other grasses is supposed to be so beneficial to the soil. The root systems of grass sod have been studied and their mass determined, but one important bit of information is lacking.

No method has been devised to measure the amount of new root material which is added to the soil each year under grass sods of various kinds and ages. A crop of grain adds a large amount of new root fibre each crop year, possibly more than is added under grass sod, but no one knows.

In other words we know cultivation has lowered the "mill wheel" of the organic cycle in the soil, and we know the frequent use of summerfallow sets the level still lower; but we do not know whether it has increased, maintained, or lessened the rate at which fresh material is being added to the soil. Time alone will tell, but a balance will be reached at some level.

Experienced farmers seem to pay just as much for old land as for new. In fact, if a place is in what they call a "good state of cultivation", they pay more for old land than for virgin prairie. Customs based on experience are worth noting.

It is claimed that fertility has been well maintained for over 40 centuries on much of the farm land of China by a covetous use of organic manures, composed from every kind of waste material from plants and animals. This includes the careful use of all human excrement. In other areas waste land is found where cultivation once was practised. Evidently the humus of the soil can be lowered to a balance too low for successful farming.

Observant people learn a lot in 40 centuries. About 50 years ago it was the custom of leading soil scientists to visit the Orient as "students" of agriculture; now they are sent as "experts". The pendulum is swinging and the time seems ripe to revive the former custom.

Rats in your community or area indicate that sanitation is in bad order.



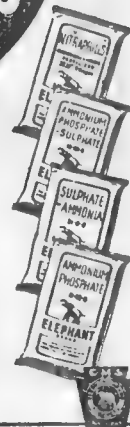
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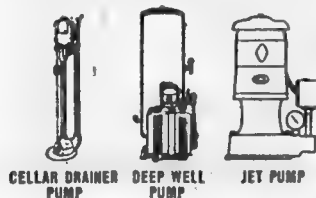
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# DOMINION SEED HOUSE

GEORGETOWN . . . ONTARIO

## The doom of Adoni-Bezek is the doom of today's dictators

By DR. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.), B.D.

IN the first chapter and verse six of the Book of Judges you find the story of a battle's end, "Adoni-Bezek fled and they pursued after him and cut off his thumbs and great toes". Adoni-Bezek recognized it as a just punishment because he himself had cut off the thumbs and toes of seventy kings who were forced to grovel for food under his table.

The Israelites also would suffer retribution. This book of Judges is full of the rise and fall of rulers. Men like Abimelech would rise to power and be murdered. Samson would become so famous that the Greek historian, Herodotus, would recount his glory, and would end up grinding in the prison house, eyeless in Gaza. The mighty Sisera would be killed by a woman driving a nail through his skull. Thus they who take the sword perish by the sword. Thus dictators rise to power over the broken bodies of their opposition and in turn are destroyed.

Is the spirit of the Book of Judges, or the spirit in which dictators seek power, much different from the conflict in our own business and social life?

In 1923 some of the world's most famous men met at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. They included the President of the largest independent steel company, the President of the New York Stock Exchange, the President of the Bank of International Settlements, the head of the world's greatest monopoly, the greatest "bear" on Wall Street, the greatest wheat speculator, and a member of the President's Cabinet. Thirty years later what has happened to these men who were the idols of contemporary youth?

The President of the largest independent steel company, Charles Schwab, lived on borrowed money the last five years of his life and died in poverty.

The President of the New York Stock Exchange, Richard Whitney, was released from Sing Sing prison.

The President of the Bank of International Settlements, Leon Fraser, committed suicide.

The head of the world's greatest monopoly, Ivan Krueger, committed suicide.

The greatest "bear" on Wall Street, Jesse Livermore, committed suicide.

The greatest wheat speculator, Arthur Cutten, died abroad, broke.

The member of the President's Cabinet, Albert Fall, was pardoned from prison that he might die at home.

### Wishes and Doom

One is reminded of Jadwin in Norris' story, "The Pit", who said, "The wheat cornered me,

not I the wheat". P. C. Wren in "Beggars' Horses" describes some men who went to an Indian mystic. He asked them what one wish they would have gratified beyond all others. One wished to be strong. Another wished to be wealthy. Another wished for power. And so on. Each man achieves his wish and finally discovers it to be his doom.

No book has more evil in it than the Book of Judges. Yet no book emphasizes more the importance of good men. Israel was saved because there were some magnificent men like Gideon who redeemed their nation. Such men are the salt of the earth. We are always being urged to conform, to play it safe, to merge ourselves in our societies. In Rome to live as Romans live. We are saved by men like Jefferson who said, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man". By men like Newton of whom it was said, "This crazy mathematician will not have twenty followers in his lifetime".

True, he did not have a dozen converts during his lifetime. But he did afterward. Saved by men like Charles Malik who has had an enormous moral influence in the United Nations. Saved by men like our Puritan ancestors with their unconsenting conscience. We poke fun at the Puritans, but then no man is a hero to his valet. The Puritans gave us every good thing in our democratic life. We are saved by men who see their duty and do their duty, and do not look around to see whether the other fellow does his or not.

A third lesson of the Book of Judges is that the means determine the end. Vengeful, selfish, cruel means will not result in peaceful, generous, gentle ends. Thus the Communist Party in Russia started out to be democratic. All tyranny, selfishness, and brutality would disappear. Just for a little while these methods had to be used to eliminate old powers. What irony! Tyranny brutality, and horror have grown. Thus Chamberlain, after twelve years in Russia, records, "I think the overwhelming weight of historical evidence is to the effect that the means determine the end, and that an idealistic goal, pursued by brutal methods, has a tendency to disappear from view". Yet will the fate of Stalin be different from Adoni-Bezek and other dictators?

### A Greater Law

We are also taught that man needs a law greater than one made by himself. He needs to refer his own standards to a higher standard. Look at the



## Winter Visit



C. G. Loney of Calgary got this attractive picture of a summer cabin at Bragg Creek, Alta., after an early snow fall.

last verse in the Book of Judges and you will get a clue to life at that time, "In those days there was no king in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes". Thus men who will not be governed by God are governed by tyrants.

Today we speak of a Bill of Rights. The United Nations has drawn one up. Our own Canadian Parliament has thought of it. It may have merit: I have my doubts. But I do believe that we need a Bill of Duties. All our rights are founded upon the recognition of duties. That is something we do not appreciate.

How easily we shake off our duties. We have our duties to our families yet the divorce rate reaches prodigious levels. We have duties as a citizen, but most of us do not vote. We have duties as members of Churches, but most do not attend. We have duties in our communities, but most of us let the other fellow attend to them. We have duties as employees, but it becomes increasingly difficult to get reliable workmen. We certainly do need a Bill of Duties and without a recognition of such duties our precious democratic rights cannot survive.

The Nation of Israel had not only forgotten their duties. One is amazed at their forgetfulness and ingratitude. God had made a Covenant with Israel. They had been warned again and again to "remember" and "Be-ware lest thou forget". They had been safely led across the desert into the Promised Land. And in one generation they had forgotten God!

Yet despite their unfaithfulness God worked out His plan. Man has freedom. He can be faithful to God and be saved or deny God and be doomed. But God's plan will go forward. The failure of man or nation cannot defeat the purpose of God. He makes even Cyrus to serve Him. He uses dictators.

Certainly we cannot read the Book of Judges and the story

of the vengeance taken upon Adoni-Bezek without contrasting the Christian way of life. The Apostle instructs us, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good". Jesus asks, "How can Satan cast out Satan?" Vengeance breeds vengeance. Cruelty spawns cruelty. Violence creates violence.

In the war a monument two thousand years old was uncovered in the desert. The Latin characters translated read, "Here am I, the captain of a legion of Rome, who serves in the desert of Libya, and learns and ponders this truth: that there are in life but two things, love and power, and no man has both". On the contrary, the secret of life is to bring all things into the government of love. Only when love and power are combined have they any meaning. Love without power is sentimentality. Power without love is self-destruction.

So the Bible tells us that peace will only come when the lion and the lamb lie down together. When the Bible describes the throne of the Eternal, it tells us a lamb dwells in the midst of the throne. Power and love are joined together.

And as Isaiah looks forward to the coming of the Messiah, so he gets a vision of the glorious future of mankind: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation and thy gates Praise. A little one shall become a thousand; and a small one a strong nation; for as the earth bringeth forth her bud and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations".

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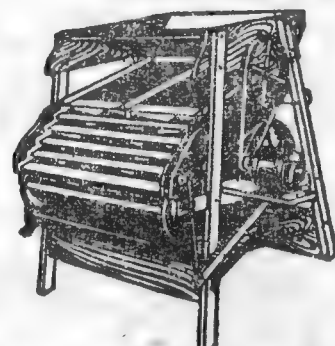
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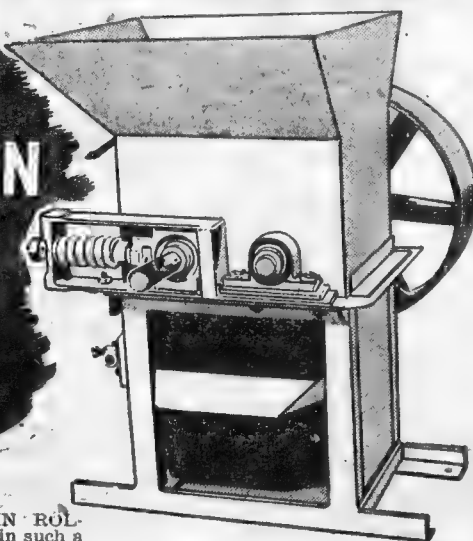


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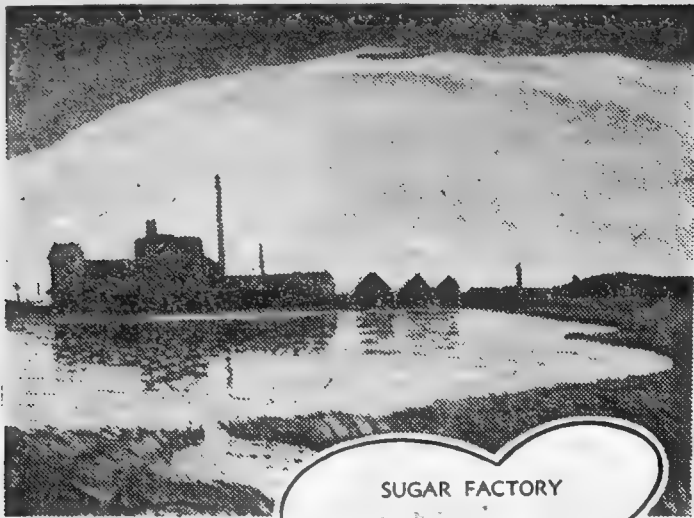
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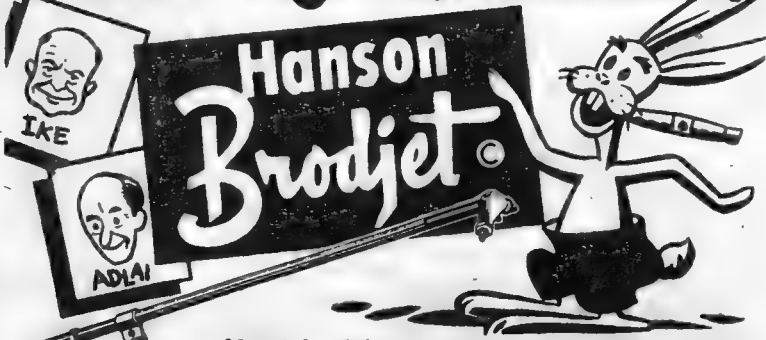
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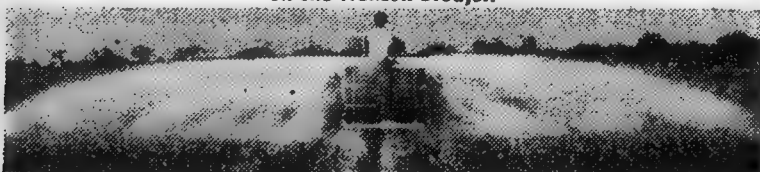
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## New rain-makers move into Southern Alberta

By E. W. PERSON

IN the United States meteorologists have been experimenting with cloud seeding in order to increase the annual rainfall. Recently a Montana company decided to expand its operations into Canada by way of the "Special Areas" which is located in the dry belt of east-central Alberta.

The Special Areas is a vast tract of land covering over five million acres in the heart of the Palliser Triangle. It is a "dry" farming area suitable for wheat growing and cattle ranching. Some of the finest wheat in the world is grown in its rich soils, and the cattle grow sleek and fat on the prairie wool that covers the plains and hills.

Whether or not the cloud seeding program suggested by the Montana company known as "Precipitation Engineers" will be put into practice in the Special Areas is a decision that will be left up to the Advisory Committee, the Special Areas Board, and in the final analysis — the people themselves.

Good Luck

"Precipitation Engineers" is headed by their president, Clifford A. Olson, a tall blonde American of Scandinavian descent. He and his partner, Mr. R. "Bob" Taylor, first began rain-increasing experiments in earnest when they received a contract from a rich farmer in South Central Washington. The farm contained 50,000 acres. They started in the spring of 1950, and that year the rainfall in that area was 400% above normal. Mr. Olson says he knows now that it was partly due to luck.

But lucky or not, Messrs. Olson and Taylor decided to go out to Montana where they set up business in the farming area between Great Falls and Havre and over to the Rocky Mountains, an area of about 15,000 square miles. They encountered difficulty in persuading all of the farmers in that area to join in financing the rain-increasing experiment.

As a result the program cost the farmers considerably more than the one cent per acre they propose to charge the ratepayers of the Special Areas. In 1951 they charged the farmers in Montana five cents per acre for grazing lands and ten cents per acre on cultivated lands. In 1952 the costs were reduced to two cents per acre for grazing lands and five cents per acre for cultivated lands, as more farmers joined in the scheme. In the Special Areas they propose a flat rate of one cent per acre for all lands whether it is for grazing or for grain growing.

In the Montana area where they set up generators, rainfall was increased an appreciable amount. Surrounding areas

suffered from drought, while weather bureau maps showed that the area where they worked enjoyed above normal rainfall.

Cloud seeding experiments first began in Australia, where Dr. Langmuir, a scientist, began studying the role of ice crystals in cloud formations. He then came to the United States and worked for the General Electric Company in co-operation with Schaefer and Vonnegut in Schenectady, New York, producing ice crystals by introducing either dry ice or silver iodide crystals into a cold box filled with supercooled water droplets. They produced a miniature snowstorm under laboratory conditions.

According to the scientists, most rain producing clouds contain water droplets at temperatures below freezing. When ice crystals appear, a chain reaction develops due to a difference in saturation vapor pressure, and precipitation occurs. Each little raindrop contains a particle of dust or chemical which starts this reaction. Nature supplies substances such as dust, smoke, salt particles and various chemicals. The temperature at which this reaction usually occurs is —13 degrees F. But scientists have found out that silver iodide will act to produce ice crystals at 27 degrees F.

These silver iodide particles are introduced into the clouds by generators installed on the ground through "updrafts" by mother nature.

The generators used by Taylor and Olson are relatively a simple machine. They are approximately two and one-half feet long by eighteen inches wide, and waist high. It contains a reservoir containing a solution of acetone mixed with silver iodide. This connects with a mixing nozzle running into a pipe where propane gas is burned. The silver iodide is vaporized and carried aloft by the updraft. One gram of silver iodide vaporized will split into 10,000,000,000,000,000 (10<sup>15</sup>) particles producing that many drops of rain. The generator is simple to operate, Mr. Olson explained... simply turn a valve and light it.

Taylor and Olson propose to have the farmers themselves operate the generators, but supervisors and engineers will go around and check the machines. It will be beneficial for the farmers to have a phone they say, so that the generators will be used at the proper times. It is only possible to make it rain when the heavy cumulus clouds are overhead. They emphatically deny that it is possible to make it rain out of a clear blue sky. No clouds, no rain they say. Nor is it possible to make it rain in desert areas such as New Mexico they add.



# Experience Talks

## and Tells of GREATER PROFIT

### in John Deere *Surflex* Tiller-Seeders

In the United States, large scale weather modification is now big business. The first commercial operations in cloud seeding began in June, 1950. This operation proved so successful at increasing rainfall that by 1952 almost 500 million acres were included in the rain increasing programs. Although cloud seeding is still in the experimental stages, most areas are planning to continue these operations in 1953.

The benefits from cloud seeding are large the Montana company argues. Even if it only increases the crop yield by one bushel to the acre or increase the weight of the stock ten pounds per animal, the farmer would be far ahead of the game. They also believe that cloud seeding is responsible for reduced hail storms. In Montana where they worked, hail damage was lessened considerably, Mr. Taylor said.

Farming in the Special Areas has always been a great gamble, but the farmers here are great gamblers. Whether or not they will take a chance on this \$50,000.00 deal remains to be seen. Anyway, they've got the winter to think it over as no cloud seeding would be done before June, 1953, in the Special Areas.

## Canadian Quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. Who organized a Social Credit movement which won the Alberta election in 1935?
2. What happened to the unorthodox measures passed by his Provincial government?
3. Who are the Canadian jurists who sat on the Alaska Boundary Commission?
4. What noted singer was born at Chambly, Quebec?
5. What was her stage name?
6. What roles as a singer did she fill?
7. When was the Allan Line—a British steamship company founded in 1852—amalgamated with the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company?
8. What noted neurologist and brain surgeon died in 1933?
9. Who was the first Bishop of Quebec and incidentally of Canada?
10. What are the industries of Arnprior, Ontario?



"A man we all know and love, Mr. Uh, Uh...."

**E**VERY season, owners of John Deere SURFLEX Tiller-Seeder experience the satisfaction of doing better, more profitable work on all tillage and seeding jobs. And thousands of these owners, each working in his own particular field conditions, enthusiastically praise the outstanding performance of SURFLEX Tiller-Seeders.

The letter below is an example of what owners say about the value of the SURFLEX Tiller-Seeder. You, too, can enjoy these same benefits with a John Deere SURFLEX.



Pictured from left to right are Garnet, Lloyd, Gordon, and Glen Campbell. The Campbell brothers are well-known farmers in the Avonlea and Pense, Sask., areas. They are well-known, too, for their curling activities, having twice won the Grand Aggregate Curling Championship of the Province of Saskatchewan.

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## First Snow



## What to do about wild oats is our biggest unsolved problem

By JAMES H. GRAY

THE weed that got more attention than any other at the international weed conference this year was wild oats. It got a lot of attention, but no completely satisfactory method of controlling it was unearthed.

Most interesting fact about the weed was this: There are no less than four varieties infesting Prairie farms. Two are very common, the other two comparatively rare. In the coming year efforts will be concentrated on learning a lot more about the two common varieties.

Wild oats are a product of cropping practice. They are unknown in Ohio and a farm agent in Iowa reported he had not seen any there in 20 years. In the northern States and Canada, however, 61,000,000 acres are infested and in 29,000,000 acres the infestation is severe. The severity of the infestation ranges from a minor nuisance to completely suppressing other grass-grains. In Beaverlodge, for example, one field was reported which went 4 bushels of wheat to the acre and 39 bushels of wild oats.

In Manitoba, they have had good success with late seeding.

This enables farmers to let the wild oats sprout and then cultivate them out. However late seeding leads to the risk of rust in that province and is done only as a last resort.

No chemical has yet been discovered which will destroy wild oats without damage to crops. However, some hope is held out that this will be done. At the present time the weed can be controlled by soil sterilants. These are expensive and many leave the land unproductive the following year. And widespread general use of chemicals, it has been pointed out, would result in a substantial reduction in the cost of these materials. Until the market is developed, only small quantities are produced for experimenters, which makes the cost per pound for treating large areas prohibitive.

The best known cultural practices only provide sporadic relief. It was once held that wild oats would disappear if a field was put down to grass and left that way for a number of years. But fields left in grass for a decade or more have grown bumper crops of wild oats when broken up.

An emergency rotation that has often worked well is:

1. Summerfallow.
2. Wheat.
3. Oats cut green for feed.

One of the difficulties the weed experts encounter is that the weed behaves differently in different places. In some areas it seems to like the wetter patches in a field. That, perhaps, is its most consistent trait. Yet in other areas it will spring to life in dry spots. One explanation for this may be in the depth the seed is buried. It has been known to grow as much as nine inches under the soil.

In areas where it is practical, it is suggested that fall sown crops like winter wheat or rye have helped to control the weed.

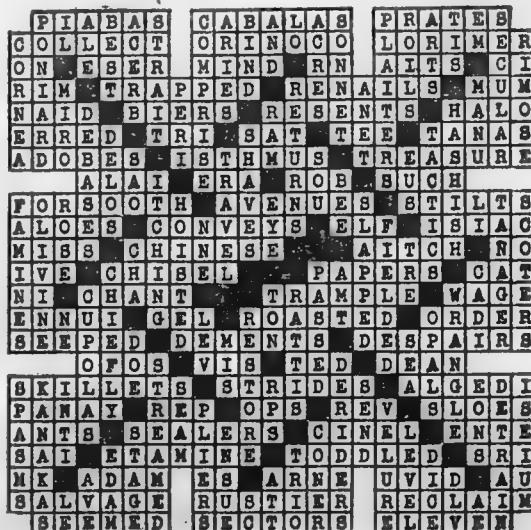
One fact that was emphasized at Winnipeg was this: while rotations will not completely eradicate the weed, they will make it manageable, reduce the loss that straight grain farmers are suffering from wild oats. But, because the country is so badly infested with the weed, and because it is prevalent over so wide an area, re-seeding of cleaned up land is inevitable. Hence we are faced with a continual struggle against it.

Another suggestion is that temporary soil sterilants could be used on particularly bad patches, or along fence lines and road allowances. This spot treatment will reduce the cost which, as mentioned above, is prohibitive if large areas have to be covered.

Preliminary investigations have indicated some success in controlling wild oats in wheat and barley with chemicals. However, anything that will kill wild oats will also kill tame oats. Further tests of all these chemicals will be made this year.

Prairie Farmers treated more acres in 1952 with chemicals than in 1951, but slightly less than they did in 1950. Spraying is by far the most popular method of chemical treatment, though roughly a sixth of Alberta farmers used dust. In all, 13,497,000 acres were chemically treated for weeds last year.

## Solution to last month's puzzle



## Small town, big fire dept.!

FEW towns as small as Nobleford (pop. 300), and indeed not many much larger, can lay claim to as fine a fire truck as that recently completed for this southern Alberta village. Using a GMC 3-ton chassis, Noble Cultivator shops turned out an up-to-the-minute fire truck for the town that would have cost \$14,000 to buy complete. The unit has front-mounted frost-proof, 500-gallons-per-minute pump, a 500-gallon storage tank for use with hydrant system or small cistern water supply, and is equipped with latest "mystery fog nozzles", 600 feet of 2½" hose, and 300 feet of 1½" hose.





For 3,000 acres of wheat land "... you've got to have good, dependable, economical equipment," declares John Weppler (left), of Morse, Sask., shown with three of his six sons—Bob, Jim, and Chuck. The Case "LA" Tractor and "K" Combine shown here form one of five such Case harvest teams the Wepplers own. "I stick to Case equipment because years of experience have shown that Case is good and stays good ... I know that it really pays to farm with Case!"

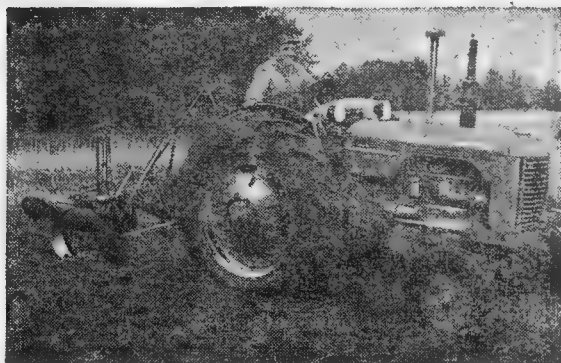
"There's not another tractor in the country like my 1930 Model 'L,'" declares Harry Dilworth (right) of Lunnford, Alta. "She ran 17 years before her first overhaul. She'll do a day's work and no questions asked. Easy on fuel. After 22 years I surely do agree, it pays to farm with Case."



# PRAIRIE PROVINCE FARMERS PROVE "IT PAYS TO FARM with CASE"



**Saves money two ways** with his Case 4-5 plow Model "LA," Ralph Geis of Barrhead, Alta., tells Case dealer Carl Johnson: (1) runs fine on second grade gas; (2) does two jobs at once—pulls 4-section harrow behind chisel plow going 16 inches deep. "That's a big load," he says, "but she only uses  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 gallons of gas an hour."



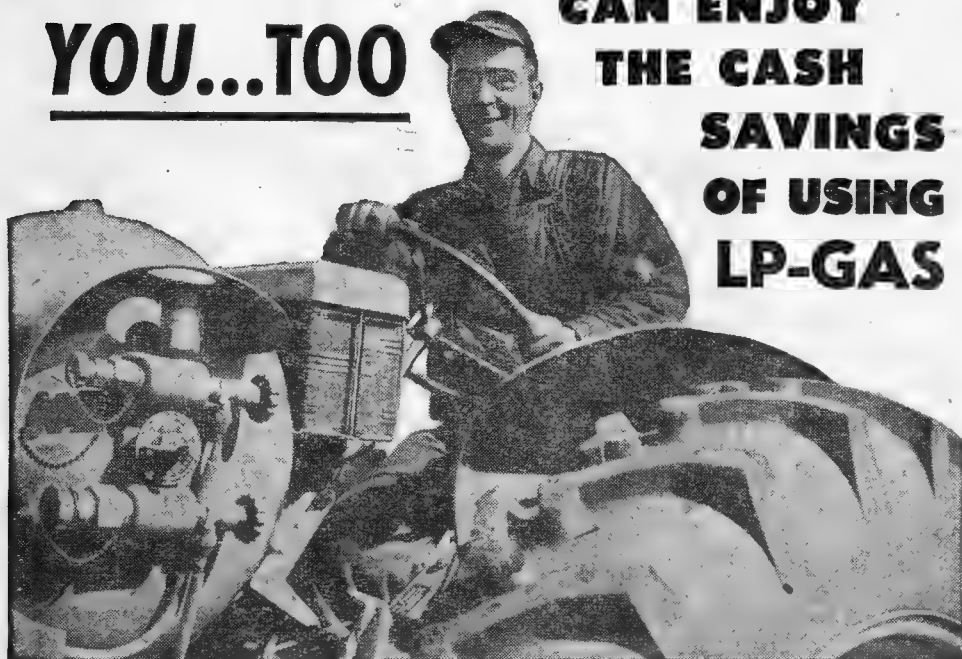
**"Economical,"** says Steve Semotiuk, Mundare, Alta., about his Case "DC-4" Tractor, shown above pulling a Case "WRA" one-way disk plow. "Uses two gallons or less per hour, with disk in deep." Of the plow he says, "It's light running ... clears itself nicely in adverse tilling conditions where others plugged up."



**"The Case Shredder** is going to help me raise bigger crops," predicts R. Matlashewski, his outfit shown here working near Headingley, Man. He hates to see plant food wasted by burning straw, and says, "By shredding heavy straw after combining I can work it back into the soil," adds, "My Case 'LA' is 3 years old—no cost for repairs."

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**Liquefied petroleum gas** saves you money on the price per gallon in most areas, and by stretching engine life. Alf LeClerc (above) of Grande Prairie, Alta., praises the economy of burning propane in his Case 3-plow "DC-4" Tractor. "Uses 12 gallons of low-cost LP-Gas in eight hours," he reports. Elmer Nelson, Wetaskawin, Alta., saves 10% on fuel. Whether you prefer LP-Gas, gasoline, or tractor fuel in your Case Tractor, you'll get full work per gallon and long engine life. Whatever fuel you use, whichever of the 25 great Case Tractors you buy, you'll find that truly, "It pays to farm with Case."

**"The best machine in Canada,"** says Andy Nelisher, Bloomsbury, Alta., of his 10-year-old Case 3-plow Model "D" Tractor. "After 10 years of experience with Case machines, and since the first ones made enough money to buy the newer ones, we know it pays to farm with Case."

**"A quarter of a century of owning Case equipment** proved to me that it pays to farm with Case," says Harold Hunt of DeWinton, Alta.

**His Model "D" Tractor** having cost him but \$50 for repairs in nine years, George Lang of Rush Lake, Sask., says, "It's the best machine in Saskatchewan."

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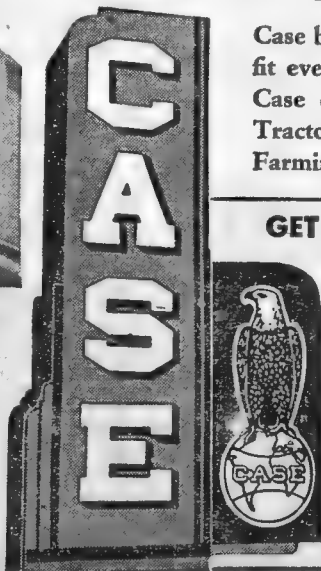
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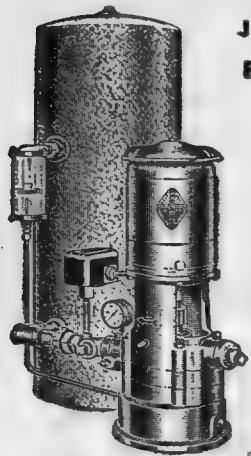
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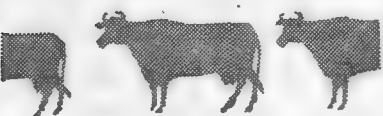
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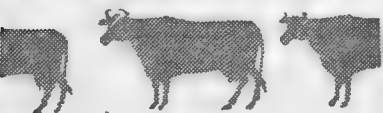
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# How to have fun with fence posts and flannel pants

By KERRY WOOD

MY interest in the common but lovely Diamond Willows peculiar to Western Canada started because there is only one easy chair in our basement. Friends Harold or Bob or Fred always sit in that spring-filled seat, which leaves me a hard board bench to rest on while conversing with my chums or listening with them to good and bad programs offered by the radio set above the workbench. To while away the discomforts of hours spent spraddled on the unpadded stool, I started whittling on willows. It didn't interfere with the terrific arguments my pals are continually having with me about various aspects of life, while the whittling definitely improved my tolerance of C.B.C. entertainment.

Pieces of willow were gathered while wandering through the woodlands or across snowy fields on my daily outings. Concentration areas for willows on stream banks or around the shores of ice-bound sloughs proved the most productive regions for getting my raw materials. I'd often heard about Diamond Willows and had noticed, during the past, examples of the diamond shapes indented in the gray barked trunks beloved by farmers for fence posts. But when I started collecting the stuff, each find but served as an incentive to search for an even better piece of the gracefully fashioned wood.

At first, it was believed that a form of fungus caused the diamonds, identified by tree experts as a Kanker Fungus. Apparently this does not explain every example of Diamond Willow, however. And it is noticeable that the deepest diamonds occur in the wood where once a twig or branch had sprouted and atrophied away to leave a hollow. Whatever the cause, it seems to occur in patches—you may search through clump after clump of willow and fail to find much evidence of the strange depressions, then suddenly you'll come to a stand where every single stalk is pocked with diamond-shaped hollows.

## Suited Everybody

I wanted to make a table lamp out of the wood, and luckily chose a most attractively colored piece of willow for my first whittling job. There were so many pleased Ohhings and Ahhings from the family that Pop was requested to construct a table lamp for each of the three youngsters. When they were finished, some good friends had a Willow Wedding Anniversary—(Is it the Ninth Year?)—and a Diamond Willow Lamp seemed a suitable gift to commemorate the occasion. Shortly after, Friend Fred and his lady cele-

brated their Silver Wedding Anniversary; it was a simple matter to counter-sink a thin silver dime in the top of a willow lamp and present it to them with our best wishes. Christmas came due shortly after, whereupon some of our startled friends found themselves unwrapping Diamond Willow lamps on the 25th of December.

But I discovered there were other uses for the lovely wood. It is truly beautiful, by the way: the sapwood is a creamy yellow, contrasting nicely with the rich shades of red and brown of the hollowed diamonds once the neutral gray bark has been scraped off. Sometimes a thin line of light sapwood winds across the red diamonds, or borders one prettily with a graceful curve of color. Each piece of willow has its own distinctive appeal; stalks cut from even the same clump are never identical in diamond formation, color, or flaring lines.

In addition to lamps, I found the wood excellent for providing legs to coffee tables, cross bars for magazine racks, while a choice single stalk with an even array of diamonds could be used as a pedestal for making a smokers' stand or fern-stand. Slim pieces are often found among larger stalks, the slender wands providing good walking-sticks. And it was inevitable that someone would suggest that Diamond Willow candlesticks might be ornamental, so a batch of those utterly useless but rather nice looking little gadgets were made. We also built trays, candy dishes, and fruit bowls out of the largest

diamond hollows, plus an occasional letter-opener and an assortment of ceremonial gavels to be presented to chairmen of various organizations.

## More Recruits

Harold joined me in the work, selecting for his first lamp the most grotesquely shaped hunk of willow in the basement. I have a dark and nasty suspicion that my chum couldn't stand the sight of that twisty, deeply indented lamp himself, which may explain why a pair of his relatives now own it! Friend Fred got interested in the whittling late in the game; he is currently in the throes of creating an eight-legged willow table to adorn his fishing cabin set away out west in the tall sticks. And sometimes soon, I hope to make myself a pen holder out of willow wood to place on my desk and delight me with its grain-lines and colors.

How we finish the wood hasn't been mentioned. First, three or four grades of sandpaper, ranging from No. 1 down to 2/0 grits, are used to get a sleek surface on the soft wood. Then, before it can crack and cancel out the hours spent at whittling the gadget, a coat of spar varnish is applied. Harold has tried furniture wax instead of varnish, while Fred is experimenting with shellac. A French Polish rub is ideal, if the wood permits such working. Finally, underneath lamp or candle-stick or pen-holder, I favor gluing on a hunk of my old gray flannel pants as a non-scratching base. My Guid Wife frowns on this practise, however. She claims I'm now wearing out my pants much too rapidly, in order to get more base material for Diamond Willow whittlings done to the accompaniment of friendly conversation or radio program.







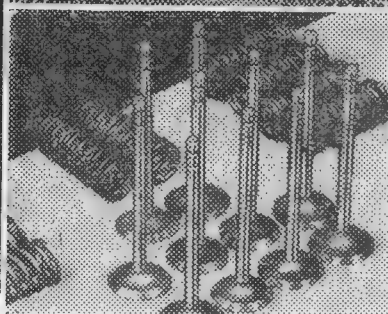
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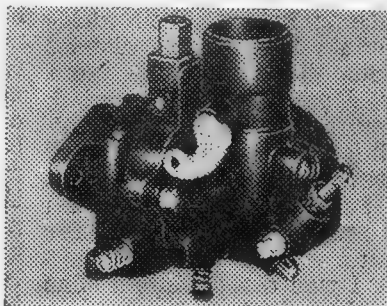
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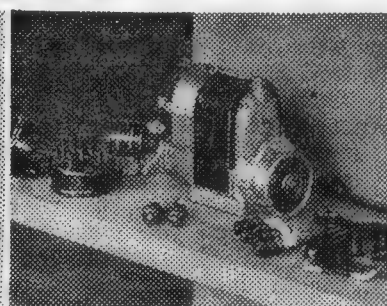
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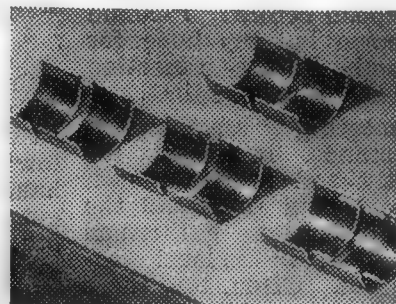


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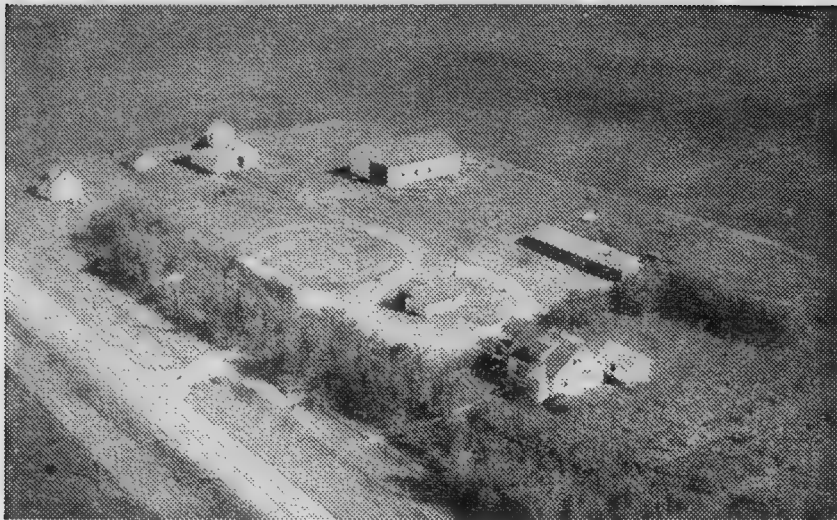
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## Manitoba Farm



This is the farm home of A. F. Penner, Lorette, Man., glistening in the sun.

## Why don't farm meetings ever start on time?

By TOM LEACH

THE time announced for the meeting was eight o'clock. I arrived a few minutes early to find the hall in total darkness and for a moment I sat on the step wondering if there had been a mistake. Possibly, I thought, the meeting is tomorrow night, or maybe next week at this time. In the distance there was the bark of a dog. The sound filtered through the rattle of dried leaves on nearby trees and then silence again settled softly so that I could imagine hearing the clouds creep along overhead.

Then there was a crunching of the gravel leading up to the hall as slow footsteps approached. They were deliberate and seemingly well acquainted with the path. They needed no light for guidance. I am afraid my greeting startled Jim as he reached the hall although he said that he had come early because he had noticed the car come along the road. In answer to my question he acknowledged that they always called the meeting for eight but explained that seldom any of the members arrived before half past since they never got started before that.

How often had I heard the same apology for meetings? How often had I seen the same thing happen before? I should have known but my hope for years has been to see a meeting start on the scheduled time.

This meeting was not an isolated instance. It happens too frequently and is one reason why people fail to attend the regular business gatherings which are held in the local community hall. Often, too, there is no plan arranged beforehand.

### All Business

The chairman was all business when he arrived. He spoke briefly with a few members of the group concerning matters which had been left over from the previous meeting. They were mostly settled before the

actual routine of the evening was started. Finally, with an extra rub of his hands before the stove as though to absorb enough heat to carry him through what he described as "a little business", he strode to the chair and called the rest of us to seats at the front.

Most thoughts were still back at the stove as the secretary droned through the minutes of the previous meeting, although I did notice that several resolutions had been discussed and referred to committees for a further report. There was no discussion arising out of the minutes — they passed as read and the chairman moved on to other business. He asked for resolutions which their delegate could take to the district meeting. That was the point where I sat back and waited, fully expecting some expression of opinion on the resolutions of the previous meeting. One dealt with subsidies, another with taxes, and another with lime for the land.

But I was disappointed. The committees had no reports to offer on the resolutions except that they heard another group like their own had adopted them. A motion was made and the hands of the group responded with a "yes" vote. All the resolutions that evening were handled in much the same manner.

### No Argument

Surely someone, I thought, will challenge the resolution on subsidies. Without doubt a few of these men realize that handouts can not be made without getting them first from another person or group. It means higher taxes on some part of the population. The meeting was called to obtain opinions from the members but they were not offered.

Some weeks later I listened carefully when several of those same questions came before the annual meeting of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture and there was a difference in the treatment of those resolutions.

Strong arguments were put forth by the mover of each important resolution and he was supported by further argument by the delegate who seconded the motion.

The question of school taxation came up again. It has been a constant problem for the farmers in B.C. and time after time the annual meeting of the Federation has passed a resolution asking that the evil of the present system, which throws much of the tax burden on the land, be corrected. But as often as the resolution has been passed, as often as the executive has gone before respective governments, it has been laid aside.

This year the delegates were bound they would see some action. They introduced not one, but several resolutions on this topic. The committee in charge of the resolutions worked them over and gave the meeting two comprehensive resolutions to consider. They went over each with a fine-tooth comb. In doing so they repeated several salient points of previous resolutions and showed how the cost of the education system in the province was falling more and more upon the farmer. A delegate told how a small lumber mill with 50 employees paid less taxes for school purposes than a neighboring farmer with 120 acres of land simply because the school mill rate in that locality was based on 100% of the land value plus 50% of improvements.

They also showed how the assessment of land and property as a means of paying for education creates injustices among farmers themselves. The strawberry grower with a few acres may have as high a gross return from his small farm as the neighbor dairy farmer with four or five times the area of land but his school assessment will be much lower. They both dislike the idea of paying more in proportion to industry. Another illustration was the case of the bulldozing contractor in one district who paid \$20.00 last year in taxes on his 12-acre home and business site, while a farmer, almost within stones throw, paid \$156.11 on his 90 acres.

Neither of the resolutions passed but the delegates gave the executive of the B.C. Federation direction to continue their efforts to have this situation changed. They decided upon that plan of action by approving a motion from the meeting rather than saddle their representatives with any specific method of raising school taxes which had been included in each resolution.

On this question there is little doubt that the 20,000 members of the B.C. Federation are in complete accord. But those individuals who attend the local meetings must first help their delegates to separate the chaff from the grain. Unless the farmers show sufficient interest, one delegate told me, to study their problems and give us instructions, then we must vote as we believe is right.

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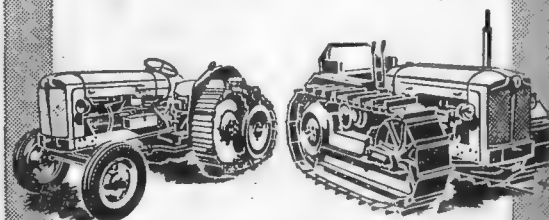
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**T**HERE are few gardening pleasures more satisfying than harvesting fruit from one's own plantations. Ripe fruit picked at the peak of condition and eaten out of hand has a delicacy of flavor not generally found in imported samples.

More and more persons are growing apples across the breadth of these prairies and the success of their effort is evident in the increased number of exhibits seen at local horticultural shows and fairs.

While many of the high quality apples are not hardy enough for general prairie use, there are some that will succeed if given a reasonable chance. The hardiest of the Crabapples should be tried first if one is venturing into fruit growing for the first time.

The most important consideration is the establishment of a good windbreak as windswept areas are not at all suited for growing fruit. A north-eastern slope is considered ideal. Here the chances of damage from spring frost is lessened and also there is no danger of water laying about the trees from the melting snow in spring.

## Plant an apple tree in your garden this spring

By H. F. HARP

### Preparation of the Soil

Prairie soils are rich in plant food as a general rule. Nitrogen is present in abundance. Phosphate is sometimes only available in limited quantities, but may be increased by an application of Ammonium Phosphate (11-48-0) at the rate of two ounces per square yard which is best applied in the spring. Deep ploughing in the fall after a coating of barnyard manure has been put on the land is the best preparation possible. If the site where the trees are to be planted can be left fallow the following summer so much the better. This practice will be found especially beneficial in ridding the land of perennial weeds.

### Planting

It is safer and more satisfying to plant apple trees in the spring than in the fall. Trees must be dormant as once leaf growth has developed the shock of

transplanting often kills the tree or weakens it so that it takes the whole growing season to recover.

If plants are received from the nurseryman before the land is in shape for planting, they must be "heeled" in. This involves taking out a sloping trench deep enough to hold the roots comfortably and cover most of the tops. Although this is only a temporary home, the soil must be well firmed about the roots. If the roots appear at all dry when the trees are received, they should be set in a pail of water for an hour or so.

The importance of keeping the roots moist when out of the soil can not be over emphasized. Most of the failures with tree planting can be attributed to poor planting and allowing the roots to be exposed to drying winds. The tiny feeder roots which are so important to the plant's recovery after transplanting

can be completely destroyed if allowed to be exposed to drying winds for lengthy periods.

When the land is in good condition for planting, no time should be lost in getting the plants into their permanent quarters. Holes large enough to hold the roots when they are extended to their full length should be dug to a depth of a foot or so, forking the bottom to loosen the subsoil. Any broken or damaged roots should be cut off with a sharp pruning knife. The tree is then held upright in the hole facing the side of the tree with the heaviest branches to the southwest. A few shovelful of soil is then scattered about the roots, gently shaking the tree the while. The remainder of the soil is then replaced and very firmly tamped. There is no danger of overdoing this unless the soil is very "sticky". The wise gardener will not be planting trees when such conditions exist. If the soil is quite dry at planting time it will be necessary to supply each tree with a pail of water.

**Pruning.** — A certain amount of pruning is needed at planting time and this is usually confined

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to reducing the top growth by one-third. Shoots must be cleanly cut with a sharp knife to a bud facing outward to encourage the development of an open centred tree. One-year-old trees called "whips" are sometimes sent out by nurserymen and are preferred by many gardeners to older and often less vigorous ones. These one-year-olds had best be cut back to about a foot or so above the soil mark to induce low branching. By careful pruning, a well branched, tree can be built. One that has low branches is preferred in prairie regions to the standard or "legged" trees seen in milder climates.

**Cultivation.**—Like all garden crops, apple trees will not thrive where they have to compete with weeds. Clean cultivation will encourage rapid growth. Fruit may be expected on some varieties the third year from planting if conditions are favorable.

**Winter Protection.**—By placing a broad piece of board against the tree on the southwest side, the danger of scalding will be lessened. Sunscald damages the bark so that disease organisms find an entry causing serious trouble.

**Rodents.**—Rabbits and mice are a great nuisance in some winters, nibbling the bark from trunk and branch. There are preparations available that deter these unwelcome pests, but often they are not fully effective. At the Forest Nursery Station, Southerland, Sask., considerable experimental work has been done on rodent control, results of which can be obtained from the Superintendent, Mr. W. L. Kerr.

In sections of the prairie where the harshest weather conditions exist the selection of suitable varieties is rather limited, but several of the hardest crabapples can be expected to succeed if shelter is provided. The following varieties have been found hardy under the most severe conditions. Osman, Columbia, Bedford, Rescue, and Dolgo, the latter, however, is probably slightly less hardy.

Osman is a fair quality crabapple, about an inch and a quarter in size; pale yellow, washed crimson. It ripens its fruits in late August.

Columbia is a vigorous grower bearing heavy crops of medium-sized crabapples; palish green, streaked with red. The fruit is slightly acid, quite juicy, of fair quality and ripens in late September.

Rescue is an excellent canning variety. Bedford is vigorous and hardy. Dolgo may be expected to succeed in all but the coldest areas and should be included wherever there is a chance that it will prove hardy. Not only is Dolgo of high quality but it also has the merit of being a valuable ornamental tree both in blossom and fruit. One of the loveliest sights in the orchard is a tree of Dolgo with

(Continued on page 24)



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## GOVERNMENT BUSINESS



### The Problem of Surface Owners Rights

Under the common law of Canada, the title to mines and minerals always included the right of entry and the right to use as much of the surface as might be required WITHOUT ANY COMPENSATION to the surface owner OR WITHOUT LIABILITY except for negligence.

However, with respect to oil and gas development, the Alberta Government maintains that the owner of the surface is entitled to full compensation such as he would receive if his lands were needed for a canal, railway, highway, power line, coal mine or any other project in the public interest.

### The Answer to the Problem

To assure land owners of compensation, laws were passed requiring those entitled to work the minerals to compensate the owners of the land. In 1947 the Right of Entry Arbitration Act, was passed. This set up a Board of Arbitration to deal with compensation to surface owners.

Under the Act no operator shall have the right of entry, or use of the surface of any land until he obtains the consent of the owner of the surface rights and the occupant thereof. If consent is not granted, the operator must apply to the Board.

In dealing with the application the Board determines the portion of the land required, the position, the amount of compensation after consideration of such factors as the value of the land, the permanent damage, the adverse effect of the right of entry and other factors deemed proper or applicable, to make sure the land owners receive fair and generous treatment.



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## Plant an apple tree in your garden this spring

(Continued from page 23)

its burden of crimson-scarlet fruits which are annually produced.

In the more favored locations it is possible to grow the large apples in limited variety. The hardest is Heyer No. 12, which originated at Neville, Saskatchewan. The tree is productive of fruits that are up to two and one-half inches in diameter, amber in color, juicy, but somewhat coarse in flesh. The quality is only fair, and it is in season from mid-August until early September. This variety has been doing well in many districts across the prairies, and is considered to be as hardy as many of the crabapples.

Other large apples that should be tried where good shelter can be provided, include Moscow Pear, which produces annual crops of medium-sized pale yellow, fair quality fruits in late August. Hibernia is a hardy, vigorous tree with wide spreading branches. Fruits are large, yellowish green, striped red. The quality is good; for cooking it is one of the best and in good storage will remain in usable condition until November.

Haralson is a hardy, vigorous tree, bearing heavy crops in most seasons. Fruits are medium sized, green, heavily overlaid dark red. Cooking quality is very good and improves in storage. It will keep until May in the best conditions of storage.

Battleford is another hardy apple that originated in Saskatchewan. The tree is upright in growth and produces regular crops of large, roundish, pale yellow fruits, heavily splashed red. Fire blight may be trouble-

some on this variety.

Patten or Patten Greening is vigorous and hardy, bearing large, pale yellow-washed scarlet apples, useful for cooking from October to December.

The most important factors contributing to the success of apple growing on the prairies is first to provide good shelter from the north and west. Select only those varieties that have a reasonable chance of living in your own district. Apply to the nearest Experimental Station for the list of varieties recommended in that particular area. The Experimental Station at Morden, Man., is sending out thousands of fruit trees to testing stations across the prairies. These trees represent part of the extensive breeding work done at Morden using the hardest material obtainable.

### SEASONABLE HINTS

Daffodils, Tulips and Hyacinths that were potted up last fall have now started into growth. The pots should be well filled with roots by this time and the top growth a few inches high. They can now be safely brought up into the warmth of the living quarters to bloom as required. Place a piece of tissue paper over the pots so that the greening of the shoots will be gradual. When flower stems appear, increased supplies of water will be necessary. It is almost impossible to overwater a pot of bulbs when in full growth.

House plants still require to be kept fairly dry. In a month or so there will be indications of renewed activity, and more frequent waterings will be needed.

## Meditations at twilight

By A. L. MARKS

A BULLY is a person who tries to add to his physical or intellectual stature by diminishing that of others present.

They are an affront to one's sense of fairness, and everybody appreciates seeing them properly squelched.

Once I was present at an annual church meeting when the clerk expressed his sense of humiliation at his inability to call by name many of the church some of whom were on the membership roll.

When he sat down, one of the church officials, who had, as all members knew, a marvellous memory for names, which far excelled his practical usefulness in the church, rose to his feet, and, addressing the minister chairman, said:

"I think Mr. Blank ought to be ashamed of himself for having to acknowledge a thing like that," and then sat down.

Everyone was shocked. The clerk, however, proved equal to the occasion, though he took an obvious and dangerous risk.

He glanced around at the congregation present, and, noting a lady he had seen present at church on several preceding Sundays, whom all members should have recognized, even if they could not name her, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask my friend if he can name the lady sitting in the back row of the center section, the third from this aisle."

The memory genius stood up, stuck out his chest with obvious assurance, looked at the lady, and his face began to get red and redder. He finally said: "I'm sorry, I don't know," as everybody was anxiously listening.

Strength of any sort is not positively increased merely by comparing it with another's weakness.



## How much heat for a dollar? Depends on the fuel

**T**HIS is the second article comparing the cost of fuels for home heating. In the last article it was shown that "lump" coal is a great deal more expensive than "nut" or "range" coal. The cost of heating with oil will now be compared with coal.

In Swift Current a dollar buys 2,000,000 heat units if "nut" coal is ordered, 1,257,000 units if "lump" coal is bought and 960,000 if fuel oil is used. On the basis of actual heat units, a dollar buys more than twice as much heat when "nut"

coal is considered in comparison with oil.

So far in comparing the cost of fuels, only the actual number of heat units have been taken into account. The performance of the heating equipment is also to be considered. Hand-fired coal furnaces with manual controls are not as economical as stoker or hand-fired equipment controlled automatically. Furthermore, coal burning furnaces converted to burn oil will in most cases use more oil than furnaces made especially for oil. These factors are taken into

account in the bulletin "Heating the Farm Home." The table on page 24 in this bulletin gives information which makes it possible to compare the cost of heating with gas, oil, or coal. For example: lignite coal at \$8.40 a ton burned in an automatically controlled furnace, may be compared with oil at 12.4 cents a gallon if the oil is used in a unit designed for

burning oil. If the price of oil is 17.5 cents a gallon, the lignite fuel is cheaper by about 30%. In other words, \$200.00 worth of lignite is equivalent to \$280.00 worth of oil.

The bulletin mentioned above may be had from your Agricultural Representative or by writing the Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current.

## 13½ million acres treated with 2,4-D

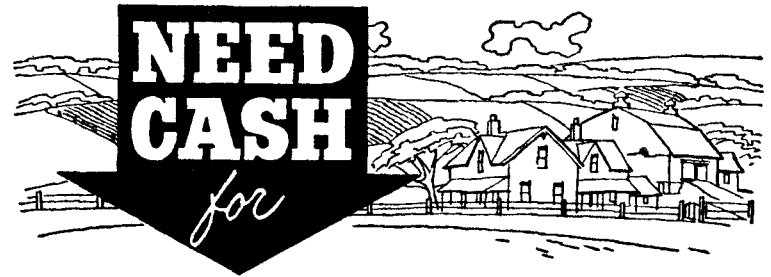
**T**HE Weeds Commission of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just completed its annual survey of the acreage of crops treated in Western Canada with 2,4-D. The survey shows a total of approximately 13½ million acres treated as

compared with 11,326,000 acres a year ago.

H. E. Wood, Chairman of the Weeds Commission, states that this is only about one-third of the total acreage of crop that should be treated with chemical.

Details of the report are as follows:

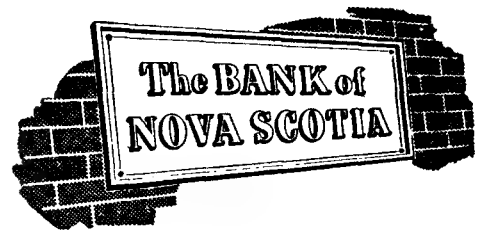
	Acres Treated	Percent Sprayed	Percent Dusted	Aircraft Applied	Percent Ester
Manitoba .....	1,735,000	91.4	8.6	Nil	93.3
Saskatchewan .....	8,457,000	92.9	7.1	2.4	96.4
Alberta .....	3,259,000	83.2	16.8	1.2	98.0
British Columbia ..	46,000	97.8	2.2	.....	84.8



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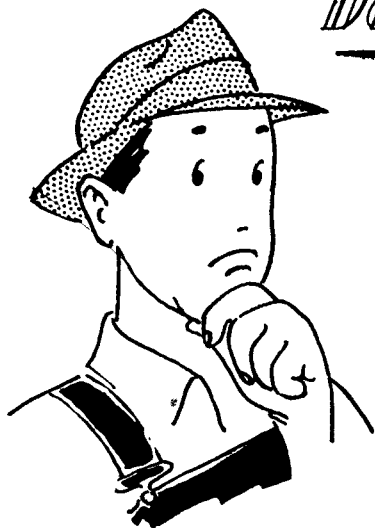
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## Ballyhoo and grants solve no problems

To the Editor:

**M**AY I thank you for your sincere and searching (pro-farmer) editorials.

I wish particularly to refer to your sub-editorial, December issue, headed Provincial-Municipal relations need an overhauling — not more patches.

Though brief, it digs down to the crux of the subject, and is worthy of being made the subject of debate in our Municipal Council Meetings as well as by the Farm Forum of the Air.

By edict of the Province — as you state — all basic social services are the direct responsibility of the Municipalities, with varying shares paid by senior governments.

From dollar-a-day hospitalization, to relief, to mothers' allowances, etc., to the grievous burden of the Provincially inaugurated, but very inadequately supported, enlarged school districts, we see our councils desperately struggling to meet obligations, for most of which the province claims credit (they pass the law).

Deprived of all title to credit, for their share of these essential services, councillors have sought election on the one ground left to them, road building, only to find when taking office, that they face strong provincial opposition to such spending. Settlers of twenty to forty years' residence in the backwoods area, find a harrassed councillor trying to build or maintain (main condition for obtaining grants) so-called secondary highways, whilst through traffic often cause damage far in excess of entire grant (all revenue from this traffic going to the provincial coffers of course).

Subjected to continuous ballyhoo by So-cred speakers and writers, that S.C. is the author and provider of all worthwhile improvement in social services, struggling through a generation of successive councillors — all elected to build us roads, can it be wondered that the rural electorate is apathetic as well as derisive of municipal efforts?

Yet, sir, can we blame the Provincial Politicos, since when faced by these basic facts, councillors, as a body, not only refrain from drawing the attention of their electors to the unmitigated gall of their provincial members in falsely claiming credit definitely not due them. They not only fail to advise electors to demand (a favorite S.C. election word) that the province shoulder its fair share of these

burdens, but instead, so fearful are they (rather, so powerful is that provincial blackmail — politely termed "grants") and so punitive minded the cabinet, that instead we find them running around with our S.C. candidates, pleading with us to re-elect the very party that has so sabotaged municipal government in Alberta.

Still worse off than the M.D.'s are the residents of the Local Improvement Districts, as I have found during my four years' residence on the Veterans' Lassiter-Wanham Project, in L.I.D. 132. Having not even elected representatives interested in roadwork, they fare badly indeed, in spite of which we hear councillors from Grande Prairie County coming to plead that we support Social Credit, and its good works.

George LeMarquand,  
Ex-Reeve, Ex-Councillor.  
Rycroft, Alta.

—O—

## Power imperialism

To the Editor:

We are having trouble with rural electrification up here around Fort St. John. A private concern called Canadian Utilities are operating in the town of Ft. St. John, and for rural electrification use the same policy as is used in Alberta — farmers forming co-ops. and building their own lines. We have a power commission here in B.C. and the farmers in this district want the commission to take over this power district but find that Canadian Utilities are hard to shake. They hang on like leaches.

From reading your paper it would appear that the farmers of Alberta are not very well satisfied with the policy used for rural electrification there. Some articles by Henry Young were printed in your paper about one and a half years ago in which the Alberta policy was compared with the Manitoba Power Commission policy. If possible, send this article as I would like to publish same in our local paper.

If you could help us in any way with information on rural electrification in Alberta; it would be highly appreciated.

O. S. Aalhus.  
Baldonnel, B.C.

Editor's Note: — Alberta's power policy can be simply stated. It forces the farmer to shoulder, unaided, the entire cost of bringing electricity to



his farm. It can be described as the gouge-the-farmers' system of rural electrification, obviously has nothing to recommend it to the people of any province.

### Wheat and I.W.A.

To the Editor :

Under the I. W. A., present and future, if (?) there is no guarantee of price as contracting countries can and do, buy wheat cheaper if possible elsewhere — this allowed by the I.W.A., yet Brownlee, President of U.G.G., says, at F.U.A. convention here in Edmonton, that I.W.A. does guarantee wheat prices, — this is bunk.

The proposed amalgamation of F.U.A. and A.F.A. would still further sell the Alberta farmer down the river, as for the past 40 years, and rivet the Ottawa ball and chain on us for ever. Why can't the prairie wheat pools jointly sell our wheat at world prices and not at present deflated 42c dollar values, making our Alberta No. 1 worth to us only 55c; No. 3, 50c?

A farmer might just as well be an idle fool as a busy one.

Tom L. Paulson.

Rochfort Bridge, Alta.

### Down with Wheat Boards!

To the Editor:

AT the times your issues of September and October reached me I was busy harvesting my grain so that I could deliver it as required by ukase, to this state monopoly, the Canadian Wheat Board, whose feats, such as selling our grain at fire-sale prices, you get so delirious over, and, therefore, I was unable to give attention to the editorials therein.

Now, however, I wish to observe, if I may, that those who sell below the market, like those who will work for less than the standard wage, will always find lots of people to pat them on the shoulder and cheer them on. The reason for this is quite obvious, and may partly explain your verbal exuberance when dealing with this monopoly.

You tell me that this Wheat Board is the best thing that ever happened to the West and to Canada, to which I would say that it is doubtless a good thing for editors, Wheat Pool officials, our 40-hour-per-week railroad and labor men, etc., the grain handling concerns are doing very good out of it and this Kremlin-Liberal government at Ottawa has got inflation controlled to some extent. All this at the expense of the western grain grower.

Prof. McDougall in dealing with the set-up of which this monopoly is the king-pin, some little time ago, said that "it stinks", a remark that contains more truth than poetry.

W. Ratcliffe.

Sylvania, Sask.

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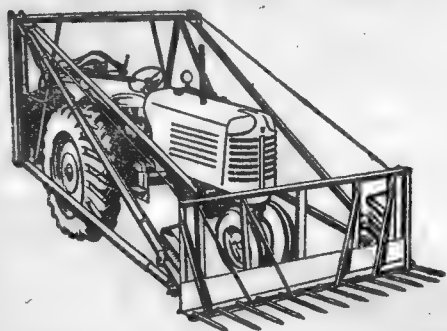
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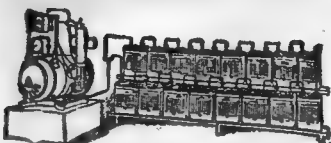


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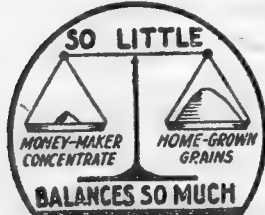
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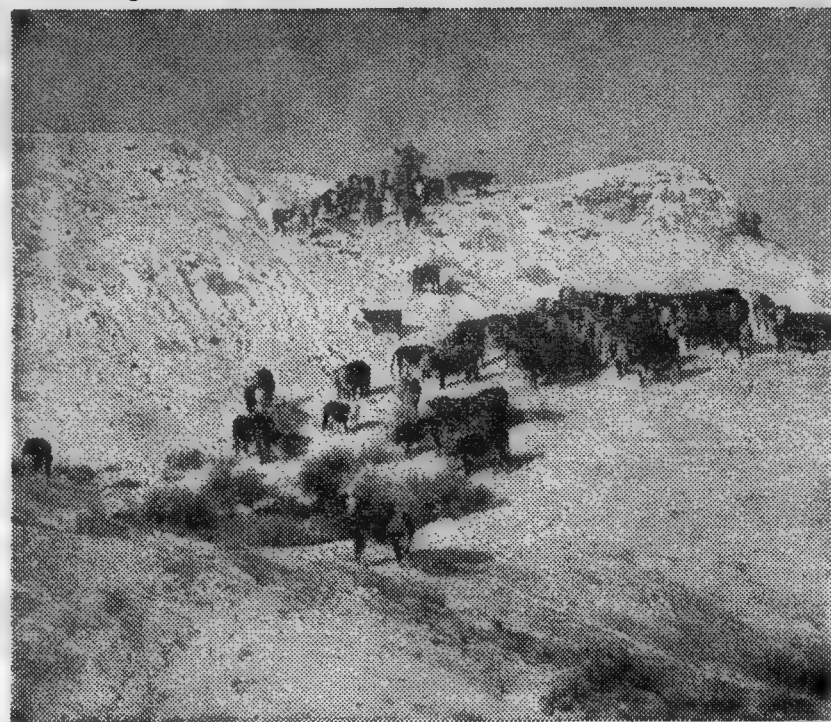
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## Heading for Shelter



## If we can't lick snow let's pack the stuff

By M. B. EVANS, Nipawin, Sask.

A FEW weeks ago our last remaining neighbor on the back road broke the news to us that they, too, had decided to move in to town. Our neighbor across the road had made that decision two years before. Others had gone before them. The last remaining family on our own road now spend the winters in town, the summers out on the farm. And we who are still out here on the farm? Well, the betting is that we shall end up living in town, too, much as we dislike the idea. Certainly we shall have to lick the problem that has licked our neighbors or admit defeat as they, and so many others have done. The problem, of course, is winter roads. THE LACK OF THEM.

We are only three miles from a good-sized town, with its schools, churches and theatres, only one mile across the field from an open-all-winter highway, yet when winter really sets in, after Christmas, we are more isolated than those people who live 14 miles away but happen to be in a more populous area. Our block which once had half a dozen families in it, all helping to keep an open road all winter is now occupied, in summer, by ourselves and one part-time family, in winter by ourselves and a pack of coyotes.

Like most everyone else we have tried snowplow clubs, plain hard shovelling and a team of horses. We invariably end up skiing, or walking, with pack-sack, out to the highway or the market road. The same procedure has to be followed by any visitors, leaving the car on the road and hiking the last mile in.

### Nature's Joke

The trouble with snowplowing, even if one has a machine, is simply that the job can just

be nicely finished, the snow blown or pushed off, all is ready for a trip to town and what happens? Mother Nature takes a look, grins to herself and lets loose a blast that puts it all back on the road again with some more added for good measure. She, unlike us, never tires of this little joke.

So back to Dobbin. My own personal feeling about keeping a team three-quarters of a year to use just in the winter always seemed an admission of defeat, a "licked before we've started" feeling about the problem of winter transport. Nor does it work any better. After one has shovelled them out of drifts and had them drag over dirt and gravel because there are no side roads any more, it takes a strong soul to stay on the farm.

Roads are an expensive business these days. Our municipalities are loaded down with high-priced machinery but our roads are not as good, generally, for our car traffic as they were for horse-drawn vehicles. And it seems to me that, except in one instance, i.e., snow fences, the trouble with us is that we try to fight nature. We persist in trying to push or blow snow out of our way.

Well, that wasn't the attitude that a crop of American service





men brought to this problem. They had the job of making airstrips, and it occurred to me when I read the account of the job they did, that we could take a tip from them. For, instead of regarding the snow as something to be cleared out of the way so they could make their landing-strips, they used it to make them.

The first thing they did was to use a disc-harrow on the snow, as one would use a one-way on a field. The fineness of the snow was controlled by increasing or decreasing the angle of the discs. Next came a 10-ton weight, a liquid filled culvert which left a hard-packed, but bumpy, surface. This was made smooth by using an 8-ton pontoon bridge, merely an oversized road drag. At this stage they found the strip O.K. for light traffic and 24 hours it was ready for heavy vehicles.

#### A New Problem

We used to use snow like that when the country was horse-powered. It was only when cars came into more general use, and tractors became rubber-tired, that we lost the idea of packing our roads. It has been in use, however, in the bush and logging camps. We have gone back to the bush for the idea of living snow fences. As far as we are personally concerned, however, unless the hedge planting become a compulsory duty, that idea, though attractive to us, is not practical. Both sides of a road must be hedged to be useful.

So the "packing" idea seems to be the most promising solution, especially for people situated as we are, too close to town to seem to need an all-weather road, not far enough away to get it. The availability, now, of half-tracks for ordinary farm tractors could have considerable effect on this business of winter roads. And that, in turn, would be a benefit during the spring thaw. The damage done to our roads almost every spring is, I think, a potent argument for something different, and better than our present method of trying to fight our natural forces. Men and machines wear out. Mother Nature just keeps right on pitching.

#### Answers to Canadian Quiz

1. William Aberhart.
2. They were declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court of Canada whose decision was upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
3. Sir L. Jette and Mr. A. B. Avlesworth.
4. Marie Louise Emma Cecile Lajeunesse.
5. Dame Albani.
6. Oratorio singer, operatic artist, and, later, ballad singer.
7. In 1916.
8. Donald John Armour.
9. Dr. Laval.
10. Iron mines and marble quarries.



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**M**AYBE NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS are a thing of the past and many look on them as almost a superstition, but we'll all admit that there is something about a brand new year that makes us think of a fresh beginning... and this is so even of a magazine column. And so with this January issue I feel it is the best time to tell you readers that there will have to be certain changes made in the type of questions submitted for space herein.

From this time on we have decided that I cannot feature any questions that ask for addresses of manufacturing firms. Also I cannot handle any more that ask me to sell or buy products. This type of question has been steadily on the increase until of late months about one-fourth of the letters coming to my desk deal with them. I can help you with some of these by private letter for I keep on tap a great many reliable addresses that are helpful to rural dwellers who are living far from the city stores. But anyone writing in for such information must enclose their stamped, self-addressed envelopes for private replies!

**Q.:** Have you a good recipe for raspberry cake? (Repeat.)

**A.:** I gave one recipe for this but several readers have submitted different ones that I can see are the "real thing". I tested these and found the results very nice... there was only one thing I had against it and that was that with the addition of the raspberries the cake batter turned rather a sickly blue color that didn't look so appetizing... but yum yum it tasted good.

**Raspberry Cake:**  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup butter or margarine, 1 cup white sugar, 3 eggs, 1 tsp. soda,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups cake flour, 1 cup of fresh raspberries or drained canned berries. Cream butter, sugar and egg yolks. Add

## Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

sifted dry ingredients alternately with the berries. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in moderate oven about 30 minutes.

**Note:**—It was suggested that one top this with a chocolate mocha icing, but I liked a simple butter icing colored pink with some of the raspberry juice and then sprinkled generously with cocoanut... Then it really seemed a "special occasion cake" without any extra-special work involved.

**Q.:** Have you any recipes for the use of anise seeds for cakes or cookies? I've used them for roasts and they were lovely.—(Mrs. W. H. M., Souris, Man.)

**A.:** Even in a cookbook put out by a spice company they did not recommend including this spice in the make-up of a cake but just stated they should be sprinkled on top as one would caraway seed.

**Q.:** What is the address of the Pure Food Law of Canada? —(Mrs. E. M., Bentley, Alta.)

**A.:** I don't know exactly but whenever I am in doubt about things like this I write to the Health Dept., Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, or seeing you are in Alberta at Edmonton.

**Note:**—The rest of your questions are of a private nature so write me again enclosing your stamped, self-addressed envelope and I shall try to help you.

**Q.:** Can you give me the recipe for making everlasting yeast?—(H. A.)

**A.:** We went into this pretty thoroughly about two years back, but either you readers have forgotten this or you have only recently joined our readers' group for no less than six sent in for this recipe, so here it is:

**Everlasting Yeast or Liquid Starter**—Pare and boil 3 large potatoes in 4 cups boiling water, until very tender. Drain, saving the liquid. Mash potatoes well and return to liquid. Cool to lukewarm. Soften yeast in one cup of lukewarm water and add to potato liquid. Add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tbsps' salt,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup sugar. Cover and let stand at room temperature 24 hours. Pour into sterilized jar, cover and store in cool, dark place. Use one cup of this mixture to replace any recipe that calls for 1 yeast cake. When you prepare a fresh "starter" use one cup of this old yeast or one fresh yeast cake.

**Note:**—All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. Kindly limit one question to each letter and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for private reply. There is no charge for this service.

Potatoes stored at temperatures above 40 degrees will start to sprout after two or three months.



To relieve the strain on "tired" budgets and to add a touch of interest to your dinner table, try a luscious, taste-tempting banana cake completely surrounded by a creamy vanilla butter icing.

The beauty of this family delight is that there is so little time involved—simply use your favourite silver cake mix, applying the following variations.

### Banana Cake

Empty contents of a package of Silver (white) cake mix into a mixing bowl; fluff with fork. Mix  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup well-mashed bananas with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water. Blend slowly in with cake mix until free from lumps. Batter will be thin. Pour into two 8" layer cake tins lined with wax paper. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 - 35 minutes. Cool 5 minutes before removing from pan. Frost cake with vanilla or lemon butter icing.

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## The newest hobby— making flowers from nylons

By BERYL RASMUSSEN, Crossfield, Alberta

**H**AVE you ever faced a growing pile of discarded nylons, and wished you had the money you invested in them? Then you may be interested in one of the newest hobbies—making beautiful nylon flowers from worn-out stockings.

There is no limit to what you can make. I have seen them in bouquet arrangements in tiny, low vases, or as a corsage to perk up a dress or suit. A little bunch is wonderful to decorate a gift wrapped parcel, thus serving a double purpose.

There is very little financial outlay in this hobby, because the basic ingredient is your pile of discarded nylons.

A number of your friends will be only too glad to give you theirs. You will also need a few boxes of color remover, and several shades of all fabric dye. You will need a large porcelain pan and a wooden spoon or stick. Also, some copper screening, (perhaps you have some left over from a window screen you had made), floral tape, scissors and some corsage pins.

The first step is to take out most of the color from the nylons with the color remover which is easy to use and requires no boiling. You are now ready to experiment in dyeing the hose. A simple way to get variegated shades is to first tie the hose in knots about two inches apart. When the knots are untied, after dyeing, a lovely effect is produced. Some of the hose will be done in green for the leaves.

### Cut in Squares

After dyeing, when the hose are dry, cut the good parts into three-to-five-inch squares. From your copper screening, unravel eight-inch strands of wire for the petals and the leaves. For

each petal and leaf, fold a square of dyed nylon over the wire strand, stretching the fabric. You can bend the wire to any shape of petal or leaf that you wish, once you are familiar with shaping them. The next step is to gather the stretched out fabric at the bottom and fasten it with wire, leaving part of the wire for the stem. Trim off the excess fabric. Now you have one petal completed, repeat the process until you have five or six. The leaves are made the same way.

There are two methods to make the centre. One is to dip thick colored crochet cotton into wax, cutting as many pieces as you will need. Now tie a knot at the end of each. The other method is to use a tiny ball of batting, or of the nylon fabric, covering it with a larger piece.

If you are familiar with making crepe paper flowers you will find it easy to form the nylon flower. Bring the petals and centre together, and tie them at the base with wire. Cover the exposed wires with the green floral tape. Three or four flowers, with the leaves at the back make a charming corsage.

With an ingenious mind and nimble fingers there is no limit to the lovely flowers you can make from those discarded nylons. You might find it a very profitable hobby as well. There are always those who haven't the will, but have the where-with-all! Then the next time one of your precious nylons go pop, you won't feel quite so bad. Your mind will already be running to those flowers which you are going to make. The next time someone admires the colorful corsage you wear gaily on your suit, you can startle them by remarking, "I used to wear it on my leg!"

## Your children's rooms!

**T**HE rooms occupied by the youngsters of the family should be given exactly as much attention as are the ones occupied by adults; and far too often this isn't done! When new furniture is purchased for Mom and Dad's room, the old is often shifted to the young son's or daughter's room, and there it holds forth in all its worn, outmoded ugliness for the helpless children to use, no matter how much they may long for more attractive furnishings!

Youngsters like attractive rooms . . . places to which they are proud to entertain their friends . . . rooms that will "take" a lot of wear and where they can have about them the type of things they like. Boys naturally want darker, more

durable things than girls who "simply adore" dainty feminine furnishings and colors. None of these things needs to be expensive, and if the young folks are teen-agers they'll probably like to paint furniture, help make curtains and spreads, do many things to make the decor of their rooms exactly as they think they should be.

Remember that with youngsters, as with older folks, one's room is his castle, and so even if you don't thoroughly agree with the ideas suggested, try and allow the young occupants to carry them out as far as possible. Working together on projects like this usually means satisfactory results to both the homemaker and the young folks themselves.



### MAGIC'S MAGNIFICENT GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

**S**IT serene in your accomplishments, Madam! You know the thrilled comments on your cake making are merited—for you planned and baked this magnificent Magic dessert cake *all yourself!* You know its velvet-rich texture and sumptuous flavor will match its triple-toned beauty—thanks to Magic Baking Powder!

Smart cooks wouldn't dream of being without Magic—for that touch of sure perfection in everything they bake. Magic's famed dependability insures your ingredients—*yet costs less than 1¢ per average baking.*

### GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup cocoa  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups fine granulated sugar  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups milk  
2 cups sifted pastry flour  
or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups sifted all-purpose flour  
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. baking soda  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt  
9 tbsps. butter or margarine  
2 eggs, well beaten  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  tps. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Combine cocoa and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of the sugar in a saucepan; gradually blend in  $\frac{3}{8}$  cup of the milk; bring to the boil, stirring until sugar dissolves; cool thoroughly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in cold chocolate mixture. Combine remaining  $\frac{3}{8}$  cup milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a

time, alternating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Cover one layer of cold cake with the following Ginger-Cream Filling: let stand about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour then cover with second cake. When filling is set, top cake (or cover all over) with whipped cream; sprinkle with toasted sliced almonds and chopped ginger and serve immediately. Or cake may be topped with any desired frosting.

**Ginger-Cream Filling:** Scald  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups milk and 2 tbsps. cut-up preserved or candied ginger in double boiler. Combine  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup granulated sugar,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tbsps. corn starch and  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt; slowly stir in milk mixture. Pour back into pan and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until smoothly thickened; cover and cook, stirring occasionally, until no raw flavor of starch remains—about 7 minutes longer. Slowly stir hot mixture into 1 slightly-beaten egg; return to double boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, for 1 minute. Remove from heat; gradually stir in 1 tsp. butter or margarine and  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. vanilla. Cool this filling thoroughly before spreading on cake.

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\*H.C.S.

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\*K.U.

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## Aunt Sal Suggests...

WE are all very human, and so, of course, we all make mistakes... yes, even me! What brought this on was the omission of one ingredient in a recipe in the November issue. It was for Sour Cream Cocoa Cake and I left out the cocoa! Of the thousands of you who have written me from time to time only three of you wrote in and checked me up on this omission.

Sour Cream Cocoa Cake — 3 eggs, 1½ cups sugar (white or brown), 1½ cups sour cream, 2 cups cake flour, 1 tsp. soda dissolved in a little hot water, 1 tsp. baking powder, ¼ cup cocoa, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Method: Mix in order given. Bake in moderate oven.

Even when we admit our mistakes, it is another human trait to straightway make excuses for our error and so I'll explain that the day I'd set apart to write this column was the same day that the electricians came to do some wiring in the house... likewise the other "specialized electricians" came to do mysterious things to my deep freeze. I'd been trying for two weeks to secure the services of one electrician and then all of a sudden I had a whole houseful of them... or so it seemed. They were making an unearthly din with their pounding and boring holes and yelling orders up and down stairs. And here was I in the midst of the upheaval trying to write. And then didn't one of them have the nerve to remark that my typewriter surely made enough noise... and he had a headache!

"You have a headache!" I exclaimed... and I was going to say some more when I suddenly remembered the awful time I'd had trying to get an electrician, so I closed my mouth, fast.

Santa came to our house a month ahead of schedule last year and left a home freezer in my kitchen. Wasn't that nice of the dear old boy? I'd been dreaming of one for some time, but didn't know whether I'd been "good enough" the past year to really rate one.

As is my habit when I combine house work with writing, I'll be doing lots of testing of recipes in relation to employing my new freezing unit, so don't be bashful in sending me—in questions about it, or, better

still, sending in your ideas if you have been using one for some time.

Now that we finally got out of the throes of the avalanche of the sour cream and sour milk recipes that you sent my way, we should turn our attention to the next "pet question" and that was one asking for suggestions on home dry cleaning.

I warned you that I would not use any that used high-test gasoline as a cleansing agent for I consider it too risky! Here are some other suggestions that are worthy of attention:

(From L. E. M., Bearberry, Alta.)—"Get 5 gallons of non-combustible solvent or cleaning fluid and place in your washing machine. Sort your dirty clothes according to color as you would when washing them with water. When clean, don't put through the wringer, but wring out by hand. Hang on hangers outdoors until dry. Press and they will look like new. Even heavy winter coats (without fur) can be done this way."

(From Mrs. R. E. C., Kelwood, Man.)—"I find that the best way to dry clean is with a good stiff clothes brush and plenty of dry, coarse salt. Brush the salt into the soiled garment with a circular motion, placing the garment on a clean sheet. Shake the garment out well in-between operations. And clean it on the inside of the garment as well..."

This second letter reminded me of a method I used to use for cleaning soiled heavy clothes when I lived far from commercial dry cleaners. I used very much the same method as Mrs. C., only I used clean dry snow instead of salt. I'd go outdoors and scoop up a pan of it and dip a clean stiff whisk into it and apply to the garment to be cleaned...

As I write this the whole great outdoors with in my line of vision is so dry and snowless that it would take a magician... no less... to find a cupful. Most of you tell me that you like this idea of a "pet question" thrown open for discussion, so, if you do, send in questions that you think should meet popular reader reaction.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

## The Dishpan Philosopher

WELL, now we've seen the Old Year out! New calendars hang all about, and seem to promise with their cheer some miracle for this New Year. But I, for one, have learned that fate pays no attention to a date. New years, so far as I can see, bring little change to such as me. Which only is a passing thought—I can't complain much of my lot. The changes needed through the earth no old year's death and new year's birth will, in itself, do very much to bring the peace we need so much. No sizable and well-thought plan can be fulfilled in one year's span.

The great things any year sees done some earlier year had seen begun. So some year even wars may end and peace the poor sick world attend. But from the news it would appear that this won't likely be the year.

## "SALADA" TEA BAGS

*Make a  
perfect brew*



## Country Diary

**D**ECEMBER is an attractive month; winter is young, and there is Christmas with its anticipation and joyous fulfillment.

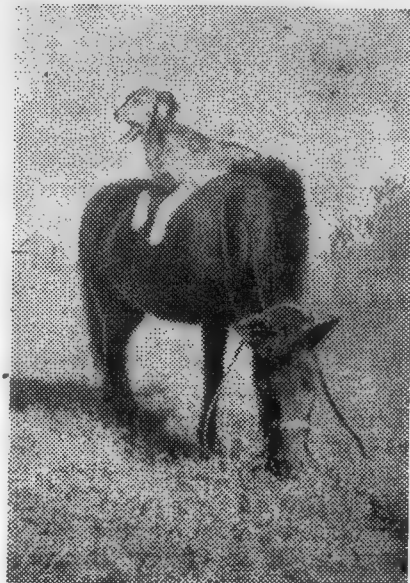
Then comes January, with no festive dates on the calendar with the exception of New Year's Day, which is really an extension of Christmas in the holiday sense. But with the longest nights, the shortest days, the most darkness and deepest cold, for regardless of the equinox, winter is most true to character in January, and January haters may well often quote silently the verse that ends "Can Spring be far behind?" Many people actually do begin to look forward from the first of this month, but for my part I do not think it wise to be too eager for Spring nor too impatient of winter. However, the habit to look ahead with fresh eyes persists, trusting that by some alchemy of fate things will be different — an eternal human trait.

The New Year has come, rung in by the wild bells, cold and austere for so young and tender a thing. While old Winter himself, King of his own season, majestic like the ancient Lear himself, gaunt, rugged, challenging, takes command.

From force of habit in many

years of diary-writing, one comes to recognize the good things that modify adverse conditions. In winter-time one supreme feature of the prairie landscape shows at its best; then it is at its trimmest, roadsides which in August were overgrown and tousled, and farmyards untidy and littered as field-work pressed, are made

### Nice Perch



William T. Henderson, Box 40, Hirsch, Saskatchewan, won \$3 for this nice picture of his dog lolling on his pony's back.

clean and beautiful under their deep, white covering. There is an æsthetic pleasure in the temporary triumph of form over color, and in January the pleasures encountered by us northern nature-lovers are frugal and rare, but they become doubly precious thereby. There is the fine tracery of tree contours against a sharp blue, or goose-gray sky; There are chickadees singing in a storm, juncos rising from the ground like clouds of drifting snow; sparrows chirruping and pecking at the lump of suet. Nature's children find the long winter a lean season, yet life abounds despite, and may be seen by observant eyes.

For prairie farm folk necessity has been the mother of artistic invention, and snow, darkness, cold and storm have created the taste by which they are enjoyed. It amounts to this, that winter is what imagination and home comforts make of it. Cold, by itself, as a thermometrical thing is barbarous, but it causes appreciation of the domestic securities and pleasures in home surroundings. Driving blizzards and icy blasts serve to emphasize the protection and comfort of home with its lovely food and glowing warmth, and give opportunity for relaxation and reflection. It is our winters that make us home-lovers. And the converse is true: our homes makes our winters enjoyable.

January — two-faced month, Hail and Farewell!

In one summer season from April to August the descendants of one pair of house flies, if all lived and reproduced normally, would make a total of 191,000,000,000,000,000.

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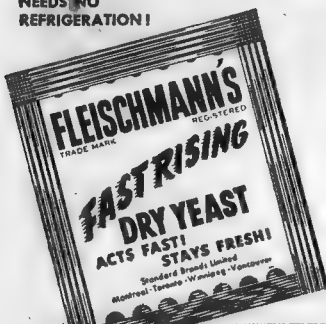
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### BASIC FRUIT DOUGH

#### Prepare

- 1½ cups bleached or sulfana raisins, washed and dried
- ½ cup finely-cut candied citron
- ½ cup broken walnuts or pecans

#### Scald

- 2 cups milk
- Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.
- In the meantime, measure into a small bowl
- ½ cup lukewarm water
- 2 teaspoons granulated sugar
- and stir until sugar is dissolved.

#### Sprinkle with contents of

- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast
- Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
- Sift together three times
- 4 cups once-sifted bread flour
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 4 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg

#### ¼ teaspoon ground cloves

#### ¼ teaspoon ground mace

#### Cream in a large bowl

- ½ cup butter or margarine
- ¾ cup lightly-packed brown sugar

#### Gradually beat in

#### 1 well-beaten egg

Stir in lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and sifted dry ingredients; beat until smooth and elastic. Mix in prepared fruits and nuts.

#### Work in

#### 3½ cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 3 equal portions and finish as follows:

#### 1. Chop Suey Loaf

Knead ¼ cup well-drained cut-up maraschino cherries into one portion of the dough. Shape into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about 4½ by 8½ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 40 minutes. Brush top of hot loaf with soft butter or margarine.

#### 2. Butterscotch Fruit Buns

Cream together ½ cup butter or margarine, ½ teaspoon grated orange rind, ¼ cup corn syrup and 1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar. Spread about a quarter of this mixture in a greased 9-inch square cake pan; sprinkle with ½ cup pecan halves. Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a 9-inch square. Spread

almost to the edges with remaining brown sugar mixture; roll up loosely, jelly-roll fashion, and cut into 9 slices. Place each piece, a cut side up, in prepared pan. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Stand pan of buns on a cake cooler for 5 minutes before turning out.

#### 3. Frosted Fruit Buns

Cut one portion of dough into 18 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball. Place, well apart, on a greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 15 minutes. Immediately after baking, spread buns with a frosting made by combining 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar, 4 teaspoons milk and a few drops almond extract.



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KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

## Raw and finished



Here are some more examples of the carving art of W. G. Hodgson of Dorothy, Alta. On the left is a raw root, on the right is a finished figurine.

## Here's what happened at the London conference

By BEN MALKIN.

WHEN the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference ended early in December, it issued a statement which, many observers complained, was too vague. Yet a pretty clear program emerged from the statement. Details still have to be filled in, but the broad outlines are plain enough. It is a program of great importance to Canada's own economic future, to farmers as well as industrial workers.

To begin with, the conference definitely rejected a system of controls which would build a tariff wall around the Commonwealth. It opposed, too, a Commonwealth-Western European system of tariffs designed to create a new large trading block that would exclude the United States. Trade was to be encouraged on as wide a basis as possible,

with the U.S. as with other Western countries.

These were the negative aspects of the program. What were the positive parts of it?

With Britain acting as the financier and main supplier of capital goods, a vast new investment and industrial and agricultural expansion program would be undertaken. Instead of restricting the flow of goods in the free world in order to protect Commonwealth markets from American commodities and thus preserve the Commonwealth's supply of gold and dollars, the Commonwealth would undertake to expand greatly the supply of goods.

### Canadian Idea

This, in essence, is the expansionist policy Canada has been advocating, and its adoption at the London conference was in reality a victory for Canadian ideas. But it will require great sacrifices if it is to be carried through. If Britain is to manufacture in much greater quantities the capital goods and machine tools needed for this expansion program, she'll have to cut down on rearmament or on consumer goods, or both. A cut in defence manufacturing has already been announced. A reduction in consumption will no doubt follow.

That's where Canada comes in. Unless Canada and the U.S. supply large credits to Britain, that country will be able to buy less goods, including agricultural products, from North America. In time, when the new industries to be built start production and are earning their way, Commonwealth countries will be able to buy more North American goods than ever. Their living standards will go up. But in the meantime, they'll need help.

On one point, some restriction may be imposed. Britain was very concerned at the confer-

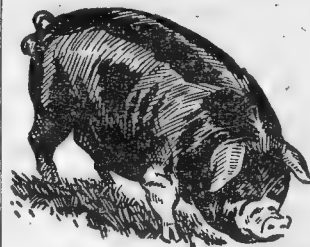
ence with her own agriculture, and with the need to develop it. She may undertake various schemes, to include subsidies and other controls, to increase her agricultural production. The meat situation is probably Britain's worst problem, in so far as food is concerned. Meat production in the world increased from 19.5 million tons in 1938 to 22.6 million tons in 1951.

But demand, especially in the major meat-producing countries, has outrun supply. Industrial populations have grown, and so has per capita consumption, especially in the Argentine and North America. Thus, world production of meat in these years increased by one-sixth, but world exports of carcass meat declined by one-third, from 1,577,000 tons in 1938 to

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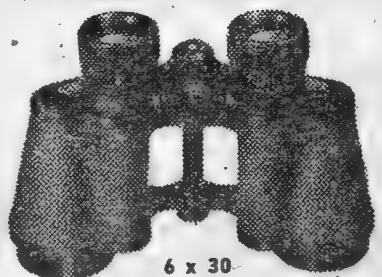


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978,000 tons in 1951. The drop in beef exports, at one-half, was sharpest.

With demand outrunning supply, export prices rose so that last year Britons consumed only about two-thirds the per capita amount of meat they ate before the war. And per capita consumption was only half that of North America.

It is apparent from the decisions in London that Britain will try two courses in meeting this problem. She will try by every means possible to increase meat production at home; and she will try to increase her industrial productivity so that she can buy more meat abroad at the new, higher prices. Either way, the solution lies in greater production, rather than rationing of the available supply.

There is already talk in Ottawa of a second conference, to be held in London following the coronation. By then, some of the details for implementing this program of industrial and agricultural expansion should be worked out. A clearer picture of Canada's part in the program should also be available.

One example of what is planned is worth mentioning. Already, work is going ahead with an aluminum production scheme on the Gold Coast, in Africa, financed largely with British and Canadian capital. The bauxite, potential water power, and seaport are there. They merely await development. The project is about ready to get going, and will be as big as Kitimat, in British Columbia, when finished.

## Leaves a bad taste

To the Editor:

Have taken your paper for years, and, under the late editor, we used to think that it carried the best editorials found in any paper, but I am sorry that I cannot say the same now. They are very biased and preach nothing but straight socialism. You think all the farmers like compulsion and are not capable of selling their own produce. I have no quarrel with the Wheat Board for those who like that system, but I do want to market my own grain through whatever agency I prefer; am getting very much fed up with taking less than the market price year after year.

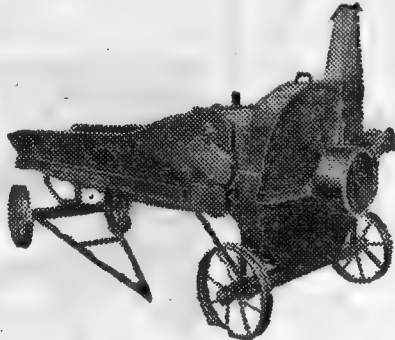
You know as well as I do that our oats and barley are sold through the open market, although they won't let us sell it ourselves. The Wheat Board have stated more than once that they could not do it otherwise and give the farmer somewhere near what he might get if he sold it himself. Why don't you get a few of the facts and tell your readers the truth.

Joseph Hepworth.

Menzie, Man.

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Cuts hay, fills silos quicker, easier, and at less cost . . . light power required . . . backed by iron-clad guarantee.

Includes 4 - 18" Flywheel Knives, - Extra set of Knives, Tractor Hitch, 4 - 20" steel wheels, 1 - knife grinder. Base pipe. Optional rubber tired wheels, \$65.00 extra. Price **685.00**

## Portable POWER TAKE-OFF DRIVE

Includes 6 - V-groove pulleys. V belts. Drop centre roller bearing wheels for 15" tires (less tires). Price, F.O.B. Calgary.

Power Take-off Drive only **\$215.00**



INCREASE CAPACITY UP TO 50%

Check These Superior Features:  
• DOES AWAY WITH BELT SLIPPAGE  
• ELIMINATES LONG FLAT BELT  
• DIRECT DRIVE FROM POWER TAKE-OFF  
• TRAILER MOUNTED—CARRY ANYWHERE  
• NO MORE STAKING DOWN  
• TAKEN BEARING WHEELS

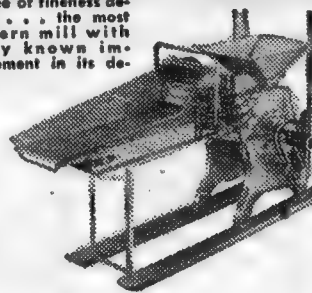
• ADJUSTABLE—FITS MOST MILLS  
• SHIELDED POWER TAKE-OFF DRIVE  
• PUTS NEW LIFE IN YOUR AXLE  
• SELF-ALIGNING BALL BEARINGS  
• EXTRA HEAVY MACHINED V PULLEY  
• SIX HEAVY DUTY V BELTS  
• WELDED STEEL FRAME  
• EXTRA HEAVY UNIVERSAL JOINTS

**SEE THE O.K. CUTTER HEAD MILLS**

Grinds any roughage, dry, damp, or frozen, because it cuts first, then grinds to any degree of fineness desired . . . the most modern mill with every known improvement in its design.

Available with Power Take-off Drive

**\$215.00** extra



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2. Hardened steel, reversible, swinging hammers.
3. Non-clog auger and fan.
4. Replaceable liners for longer wear.
5. Quick changing screens.
6. Corrugated concave increases capacity.
7. V-belt drive on auger and fan.
8. Low speed for power saving.
9. High carbon steel shaft for maximum strength.
10. Alemite grease fittings.

Combination Cutter Head Mills  
113 C-13" Complete with automatic governor, controlled travelling feed table, grain hopper, 3-knife cutting head, blower, auger, 2 screens, 3 lengths of pipe 26", 46" and 48", and dust collector. Price, **\$645.00**  
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## HAMMERMILLS

10 A-10" Complete with feed table, auger, 2 screens, Pulley, 3 lengths of pipe - 26", 46" and 48", and feed mixer. Price **\$243.00**  
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presses snow into Heaver in center for discharge of snow.

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Price only **\$135.00**

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MODEL 180 - Rated 150 amp. D.C. Continuous duty. Minimum 180 amp. overload. Price only **\$119.00**  
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Both model welders come complete with 1 head shield with protective lens, 1 electrode holder with 10 ft. cable, 1 ground clamp and terminal with 10 ft. cable, 10 lbs. assorted welding rods, 1 valuable welding guide.



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for the SMOOTHEST tractor-ride you ever had.



Unit complete with bracket (less pan, original tractor seat will usually fit).

**34.20** (less tractor pan)

- 4 strong arms absorb jolting.
- Simplest seat adjustment regulates mechanism to any weight from 75 lbs. to 300 lbs.
- No parts or repairs are ever needed.
- Fully guaranteed. Easily installed.

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(and fence stretcher)  
**LIFTS — PULLS — PUSHES**  
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Model ACW Complete, F.O.B. Calgary **163.50**

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Completely Automatic. 100-lb. pressure. Ten-gallon air storage capacity. For tire inflation, spraying, greasing, etc., on farms, garages, workshops. Complete as illustrated with 1/3 H.P. heavy-duty motor. (Also with gasoline engine if desired.) The finest low-priced air compressor built!

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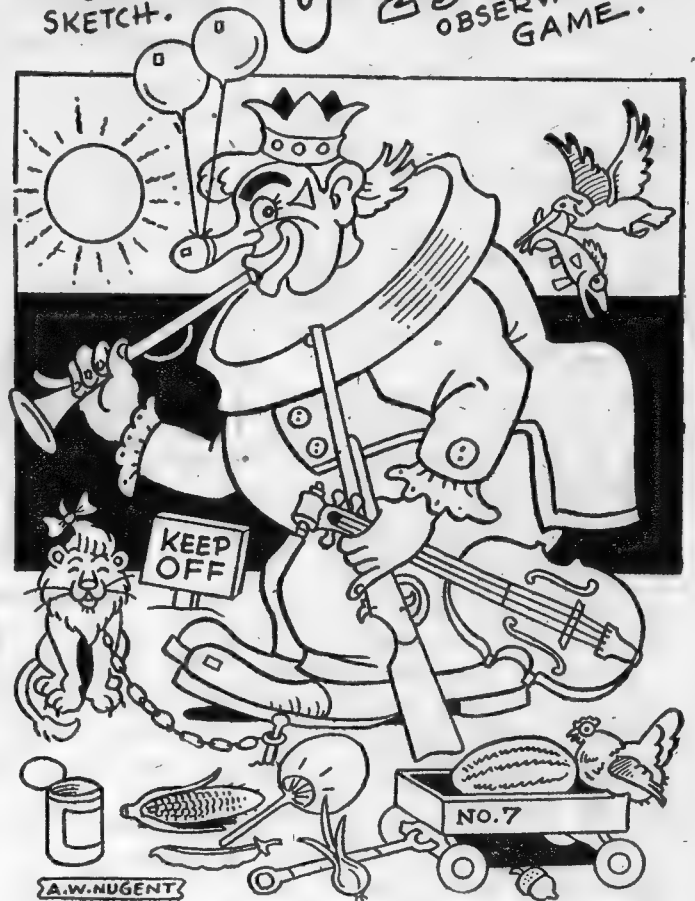
**F**IRST COMPLETE  
THIS ADDITION EXAMPLE.  
**T**HEN SUBSTITUTE  
THE NUMBERS IN THE  
ANSWER TO THE CORRESPOND-  
ING NUMBERED LETTERS  
AS IN THE ABOVE CODE.  
**I**F YOUR ANSWER  
IS CORRECT THE TRANSLATED  
LETTERS WILL SPELL A  
FLOWER.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
N S R F O E L U W

8	2	5	7	1	4	5	9
9	9	4	6	3	7	2	1
4	5	7	5	8	5	3	7
5	3	6	8	2	2	4	6

ANSWER →  
FLOWER →

"CLOWN"  
ENDS WITH THE LETTER "N"  
AND ALSO MANY OTHER THINGS IN THIS  
SKETCH.  
UNCOVER AT LEAST  
25 TO WIN THIS  
OBSERVATION  
GAME.

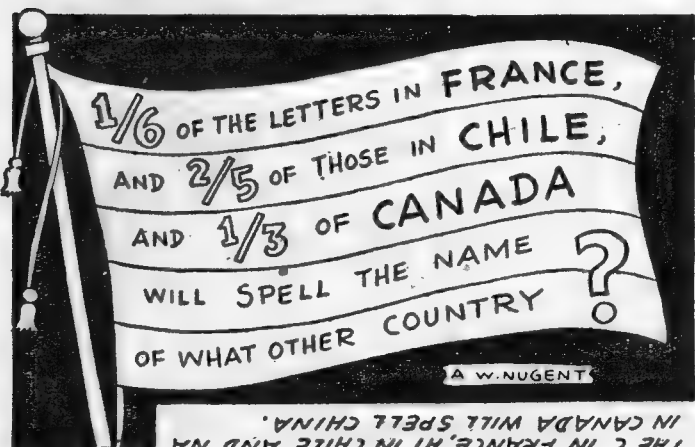
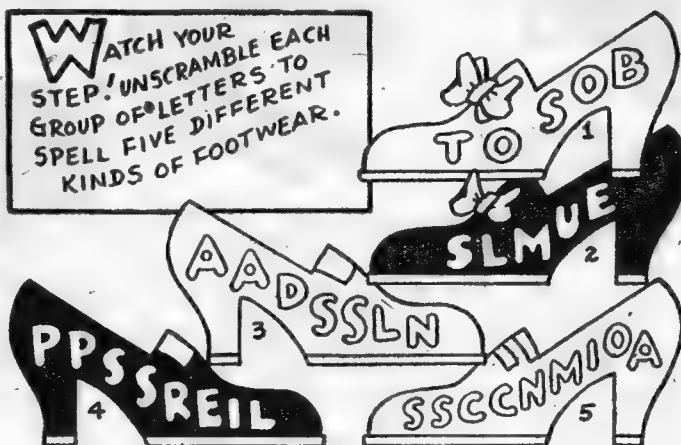


HOW DO WE KNOW  
THE COW JUMPED  
OVER THE MOON?



BY THE MILKY WAY.

WATCH YOUR  
STEP! UNSCRAMBLE EACH  
GROUP OF LETTERS TO  
SPELL FIVE DIFFERENT  
KINDS OF FOOTWEAR.



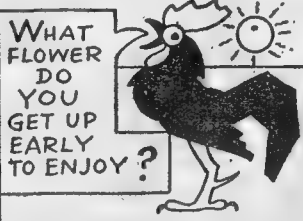
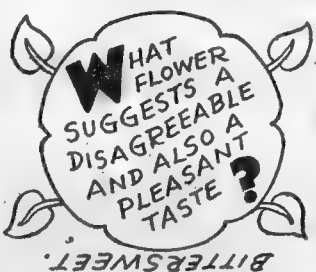
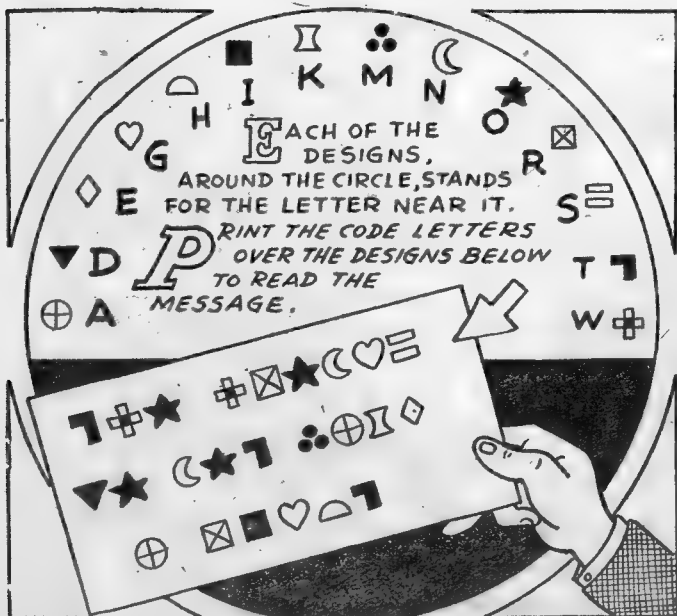
THE C IN FRANCE, HI IN CHILE AND NA IN CANADA WILL SPELL CHINA.



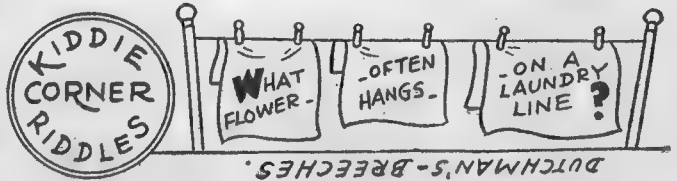
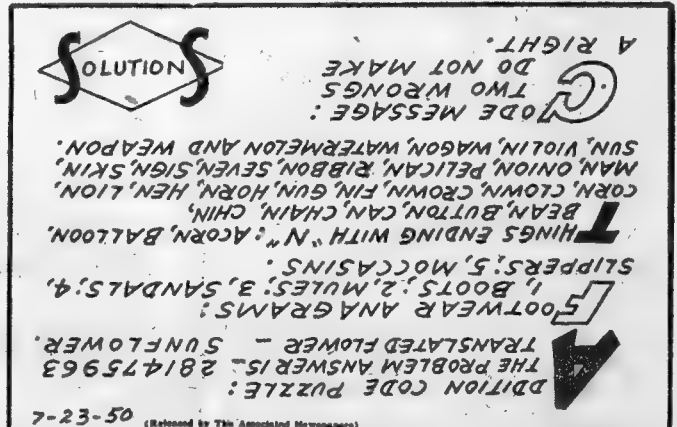
we are 7 birds.  
WHAT ARE OUR NAMES?

- 1, I'M A LETTER.
- 2, A PART OF A FENCE.
- 3, A FROLIK, THAT'S ME!
- 4, YOU KNOW ME, I'M A RASCAL.
- 5, I'M A LOUD SHRILL SOUND.
- 6, A LINEN OR COTTON FABRIC.
- 7, I BEAT NEEDY BILL.

7-23-50 (Released by The Associated Newspapers)  
SOLUTION: 1, JAY; 2, RAIL; 3, LARK; 4, LOON; 5, CROW; 6, DUCK; 7, WHIP-POOR-WILL.



MORNING GLORY.





## Breeding animals need iodine

ONE of the seasonal tasks at this time of year is to make sure that livestock, particularly breeding animals, receive potassium iodide. Hairless and weak litters of pigs, goitre in young lambs and calves, and joint ill in foals, are some of the common ailments associated with iodine deficiency. The water and feed supply on most Mani-

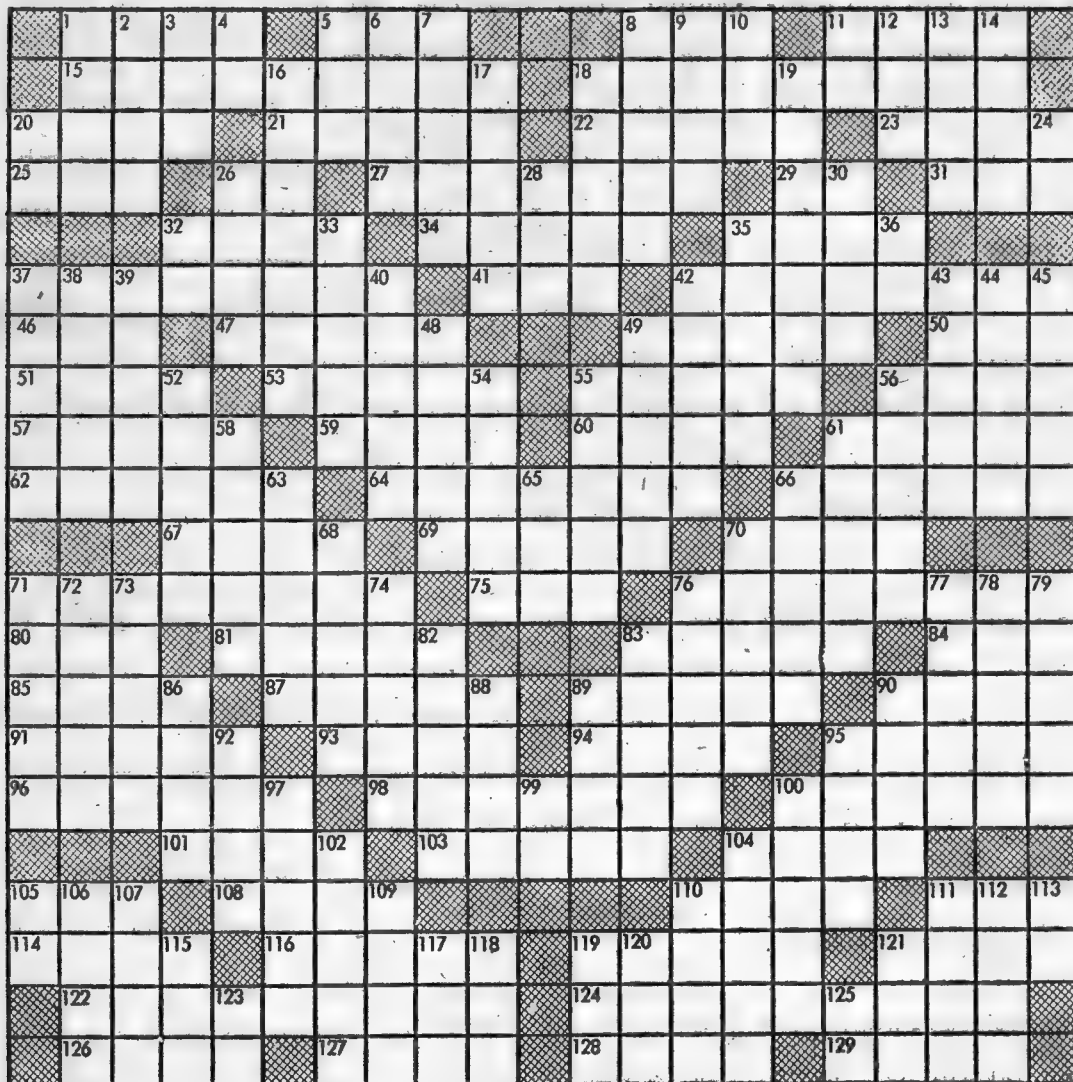
toba farms are deficient in this essential element. Only a very small amount is required, and the cost of supplying it is small.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, iodized salt in granular form is used regularly. For breeding stock an additional allowance of potassium iodide is supplied in the feed daily during the winter months. Two ounces of potassium iodide are dissolved in a gallon of water, and a teaspoonful of this solution is added to the feed or drink for

each brood sow daily. The allowance given brood mares is double this amount daily. For breeding ewes, the addition of two ounces of potassium iodide, dissolved in a small amount of water and mixed with a hundred pounds of salt, will meet their needs.

The swine raiser has the most to gain by producing a type of hog that meets the consumer's favor.

## OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



### HORIZONTAL

- |                  |                   |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Spoken         | 90 River island   | 91 Cloth mea-     |
| 5 A newt         | 91 Objectives     | 92 To incite      |
| 8 Finnish city   | 93 ..... Claus    | 94 To disturb     |
| 11 In a quan-    | 95 Wharves        | 95 To disburse    |
| 15 Florida       | 96 Vedic god of   | 96 Stanza of      |
| 18 Indiana       | 97 Rhymeters      | 97 Sick from      |
| 20 Palling       | 98 Electric       | 98 Travelling on  |
| 20 Lure          | 99 catfish        | 99 water          |
| 21 The Sallentia | 100 Opposed to    | 100 Body of       |
| 22 One who       | 101 adept in      | 101 adept in      |
| 23 lubricates    | 101 Heart beat    | 101 any religion  |
| 23 Washing       | 102 Strips of     | 101 Man's name    |
| 25 compound      | 102 leather       | 103 Facial ex-    |
| 25 Sea eagle     | 104 Iron for      | 103 expression    |
| 26 Champagne     | 105 smoothing     | 104 Foot covering |
| 27 of depart-    | 105 clothes       | 105 Mountain in   |
| 27 of depart-    | 106 Recipients of | 106 Philippines   |
| 27 of depart-    | 107 gifts         | 108 Eternity      |
| 27 of depart-    | 108 Predatory     | 110 Imperfection  |
| 27 of depart-    | 109 incision      | 111 Hearing       |
| 27 of depart-    | 109 organ         | 111 organ         |
| 27 of depart-    | 110 Coin (pl.)    | 114 The book      |
| 27 of depart-    | 111 Examination   | 114 palm          |
| 27 of depart-    | 112 Was present   | 116 Group of      |
| 27 of depart-    | 113 at            | 116 three (pl.)   |
| 27 of depart-    | 114 Ethiopian     | 119 Inhabitant of |
| 27 of depart-    | 115 title         | 119 certain       |
| 27 of depart-    | 116 A huntsman    | 121 Norse         |
| 27 of depart-    | 117 Narrow inlet  | 122 Small box     |
| 27 of depart-    | 118 Southsayers   | 122 for tea (pl.) |
| 27 of depart-    | 119 Polish        | 124 Knocked       |
| 27 of depart-    | 120 Compass       | 124 out (slang)   |
| 27 of depart-    | 121 point         | 126 Former Rus-   |
| 27 of depart-    | 122 Roman road    | 126 sian ruler    |
| 27 of depart-    | 123 Betrayed      | 127 Frozen rain   |
| 27 of depart-    | 124 confidences   | 128 Famous        |
| 27 of depart-    | 125 Large dog     | 128 maritime      |
| 27 of depart-    | 126 (pl.)         | 128 city of       |
| 27 of depart-    | 127 Lamb's pen    | 128 antiquity     |
| 27 of depart-    | 128 name          | 129 Unaspirated   |

### VERTICAL

- |                    |                  |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Glacial ridge    | 40 Heating ap-   | 83 Thin, flat     |
| 2 Part of          | 40 paratus (pl.) | 86 A plexus       |
| 2 harness          | 42 Gloss         | 88 British        |
| 3 Danish terri-    | 43 Kind of bird  | 88 streetcar      |
| 3 torial           | 44 Wash in       | 89 Seed           |
| 3 division         | 44 clear water   | 89 covering       |
| 4 Chinese          | 45 Piggins       | 90 Fencing        |
| 4 measure          | 46 S. African    | 92 Roman          |
| 5 Vast age         | 46 blaubok       | 92 emperor        |
| 5 To make a        | 49 Fodder stor-  | 95 Mentally       |
| 5 batch of         | 49 age pits      | 97 Tips           |
| 7 ..... firma      | 52 Look at       | 99 Spanish for    |
| 8 Feminine         | 52 fixedly       | 99 yes            |
| 8 name             | 54 Kind of       | 100 To intone     |
| 9 Devoid of        | 54 snake         | 102 Wheeled       |
| 9 head hair        | 55 Portions      | 102 vehicle       |
| 10 Number          | 56 Female rela-  | 104 Child's       |
| 11 Exclamation     | 56 tive (pl.)    | 104 blackboard    |
| 11 of triumph      | 57 Crosses       | 105 By            |
| 12 Familiar for    | 57 Armed force   | 106 Agreement     |
| 12 close relative  | 58 with legal    | 107 Anglo-Saxon   |
| 13 Son of Seth     | 58 authority     | 107 coin          |
| 14 Culture         | 59 Borders       | 108 Demeanor      |
| 14 media           | 60 .... Claire   | 110 A standard    |
| 16 Wild sheep      | 60 College       | 109 (Scott.)      |
| 16 of Tibet (pl.)  | 61 officials     | 111 Paradise      |
| 17 Cruises         | 62 One of        | 112 Military      |
| 18 Vessels         | 62 great depths  | 113 Symbol for    |
| 19 Part of         | 63 in ocean      | 116 Collection of |
| 19 volcano (pl.)   | 64 Old pronoun   | 117 Gold in       |
| 20 To exist        | 64 Sign of the   | 117 Latin Ameri-  |
| 24 S. 1416         | 65 Zodiac        | 118 Compass       |
| 26 An alms box     | 66 Name          | 119 Part of boat  |
| 28 Old German      | 67 Weight of     | 120 Cunning       |
| 28 tribal district | 67 Eastern       | 121 Number        |
| 30 Garment         | 68 Asia (pl.)    | 123 Symbol for    |
| 32 Sloth           | 69 Falls in      | 125 North Syrian  |
| 33 Dim with        | 69 drops         | 125 deity         |
| 35 Retail shop     | 70 Blackboard    |                   |
| 36 Morning         | 70 crayon        |                   |
| 37 Harvests        | 71 One who       |                   |
| 38 Wrote Silas     | 71 catches cer-  |                   |
| 39 Manner          | 72 tain fish     |                   |
|                    | 73 Employing     |                   |
|                    | 74 Prepared      |                   |
|                    | 75 Twists        |                   |

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to small grain

Your Wetmore Mill is quickly and simply adjusted to perform ANY feed chopping and grinding job. It fairly "eats up" either threshed grain or bundles... wet, green or dry bundles... wet, green or dry bundles. Chops coarse or grinds hay and roughage... loose or to any fineness desired. Fillstills, too!



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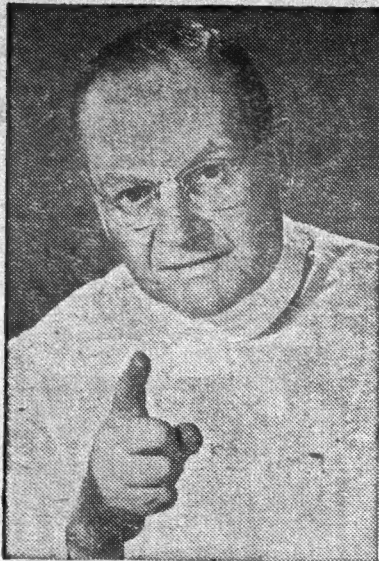
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If you feel out of sorts, nervous, and suffer from headaches, gas, bloating, upset stomach, bad breath, lack of appetite, loss of sleep — remember — it may all be due to constipation. For effective relief from constipation

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has proved to be an ideal medicine. Gently and smoothly this laxative and stomachic- tonic puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste matter; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that comforting feeling of warmth. Alpenkräuter's amazing effectiveness is due to a scientific formula which combines 18 (not just one or two) of Nature's medicinal herbs, roots and botanicals—a secret formula perfected over a period of 83 years. Yes, for prompt, proven, pleasant relief for constipation's miseries get Alpenkräuter today in your neighborhood or send for

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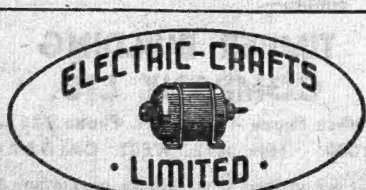
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Today, Mama and I went to the barn to do some chores. I was a few yards behind when Mama called, "hurry!" I ran and, to my surprise, this is what I saw: A pullet had just caught a mouse as it ran past her. She pecked it hard, and the mouse squeaked. Then she slapped it with her wings hard and pecked again until when she dropped it and it didn't move. Then she carried it into the hay fence and ate it. It is the first time I've ever seen a chicken turn cat.

Elaine Germain.

Hazel Dell, Sask.

This spring a funny thing happened; they climbed up the tree to get the eggs, just as they always do, but found a baby kitten in the nest instead of eggs. The mother cat had probably gone up the tree hunting for birds, found the nest and decided it would make a good home for her kitten.

Addie Gainer.

Glaslyn, Sask.

The coyotes were taking mother's turkeys, so she hung an old coal-oil lantern near where they roost and they haven't taken any since then. The morning of our first snow we saw tracks where a coyote went through the pen where the turkeys were but did not stop as we followed tracks through the pig-pen. It appeared to be lame as we could see where one foot dragged along in the snow.

James R. Branson.

R.R. 1, Innisfail, Alta.

One morning, as I went out to look at the new born pigs, I noticed my favorite cat, named Mickey, sleeping on top of the litter of pigs. They played with the cat most of the day and, at

night, he'd sleep on them again. Now the pigs are six months old and he still sleeps on them and the pigs don't mind.

Elmer Goertzen.

Penn, Sask.

On our farm we have two turkey toms which are always fighting. One day our dog, Rover, got kind of suspicious about them, when one of them was beating the other, so Rover walked between them and parted them. Now, whenever Rover sees them fighting he always parts them in this way.

Lovey Cibula.

Pine Creek Stn., Man.

Dumb animals aren't so "dumb," I found this out this past autumn. Our horse pasture adjoined an oat field. One day we found many stooks scattered, an evident sign that horses were there. We fixed up the stooks, but next morning some were down again. We put them up and walked along side the fence to see where it was broken. It was in good condition, however. Very early next morning my brother and I went into the field and soon saw Snap, one of our horses, in it. As soon as he saw us he trotted to the fence and leaped into the pasture. It was plain to us that Snap was spending his nights in the oats, but had sense enough to leave the field before sunrise.

B. Gresuick.

Clandonald, Alberta.

I have a little bantam rooster and two hens. The rooster always runs after our big white hens. The white hens run as fast as they can. The rooster flies after them. They run behind the chicken house where our big white roosters are. They

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## GOOD NEWS for the NEW YEAR

News that the embargo on shipment of cattle to the U.S. will be lifted March 1st starts the New Year off on the right foot for all Canadian breeders of —

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chase the little rooster away from the hen. He goes over to the bantam hens, looking very downhearted, but as soon as he gets over to the hens he cheers up.

Carl Sorensen.

Tilley, Alberta.

—o—  
Our cow has a very bad habit. She is always swimming our lake which is right behind the barn. One day she got her calf out of the barn somehow, and then she took him in the water. He sank twice and she pulled him out, and then she helped him swim to the other side. We had to go and get the little calf with the car he was so scared of the water, but the cow swam back.

Mary Sarson.

Dollard, Sask.

—o—  
One day I looked through the window and saw a little creature bobbing in the grass across the yard. This aroused my curiosity. I went out to investigate. What there was, was most amusing. It was a little weasel pulling a rat. He was evidently caught in the henhouse and was being dragged into the bush. When the weasel saw the dog and me it left the rat and ran away. I measured the rat from the tip of his nose to the tip of the tail. It was 18 inches long. How remarkable that such a small weasel could catch such a great rat!

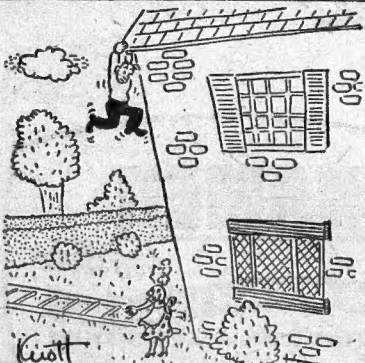
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Box 27, Buchanan, Sask.

—o—  
A few years ago a neighbor of ours brought a dead fox to our place. When my dad held up the dead fox and made a barking sound, our old black and white cat was a little scared at first but then it started to fight the fox. The cat's hair stood up straight on its back and tail which made the cat look twice its real size. Our cat had its back arched and had its tail standing up straight in the air. It was hissing and clawing at the fox. But when the fox did not go away our cat climbed on the porch roof to be safe from the fox. Our cat did not come down from the porch roof till our neighbor took his dead fox home with him.

Inge Lubeseder

Prairie Echo, Alberta.

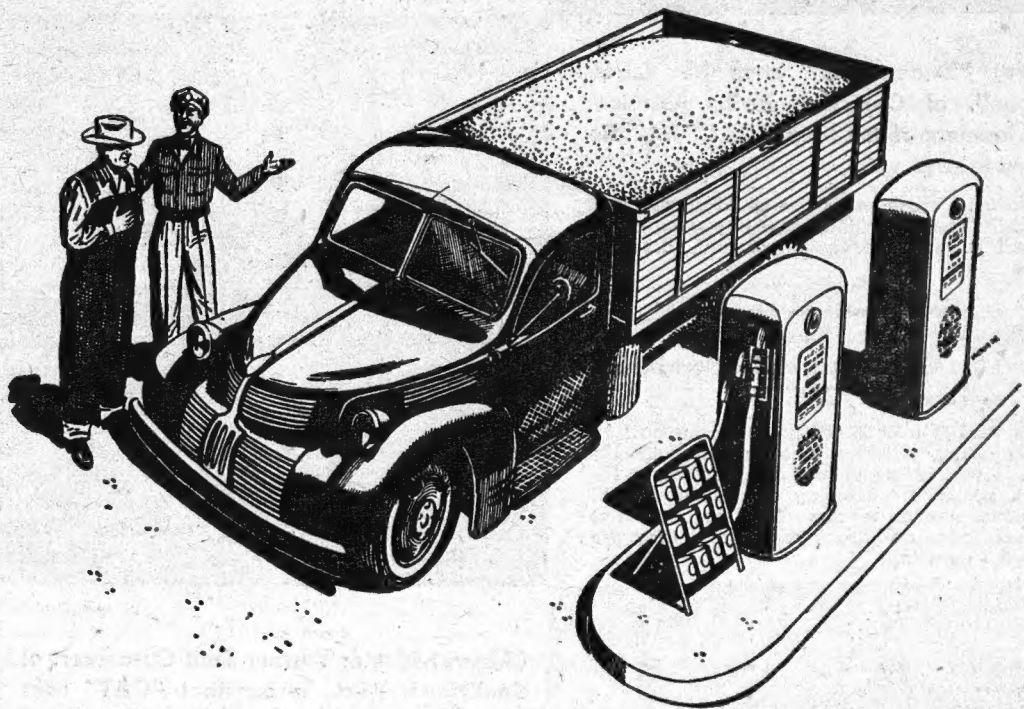


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are your best servants. They serve you every day. If they sweat and perspire under the load of your body get PULAK'S RELIEF for perspiring, Athletes, Burning and sore feet. Walk in comfort after the first application. Price, \$2.25. Send at once to—

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## Today a Bushel of Wheat Buys Twice as Much Gasoline



In 1939, a bushel of wheat bought 1.7 gallons of gasoline. Today, you get almost 4 gallons of gasoline for a bushel of wheat. And it's the same story with other farm products. \*

How is this possible when general living costs have streaked upward to a point where they are 80 percent higher than in 1939?

Finding oil in our own back yard is the answer.

By discovering new sources of oil, the oil industry has been able to hold the price line on products in spite of higher freight rates, increased gasoline taxes . . . in spite of tremendous increases in the cost of finding and producing oil, and of transporting, refining and marketing petroleum products. Today, depending on how close they are to new oil production, consumers on the prairies pay from 4 to 9 cents less per gallon for gasoline than they would be paying if new oil hadn't been found.

It's another example of how Western Canadians are benefiting from new oil production.

\* Based on information supplied by the Alberta Wheat Pool and Dominion Department of Agriculture.

## CANADIAN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

FORMERLY WESTERN CANADA PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION





(Above) "Remarkable!" says Mr. L. H. Campbell, of Campbell Bros., Avonlea, Sask., owners of a 43-h.p. "CAT" D4. He goes on to say:

"No other machine its size could do this kind of work." You'd say the same if you saw how he used it, with ditcher attachment, dredging sloughs.

(Below) Mr. G. B. Shuck of Rochfort Bridge, Alta., reports on his "CAT" D4:

"It has worked over 22,000 hours in the past 10 years, discing, seeding, and pulling four 16" plows. Average diesel fuel consumption is 1 3/4 gallons per hour. Steering and master clutch have never needed repairs. I put on one set of link assemblies and track rollers and they are still in A-1 condition."

# OWNERS TELL YOU!

## HOW CATERPILLAR SAVES MONEY ON THE FARM!



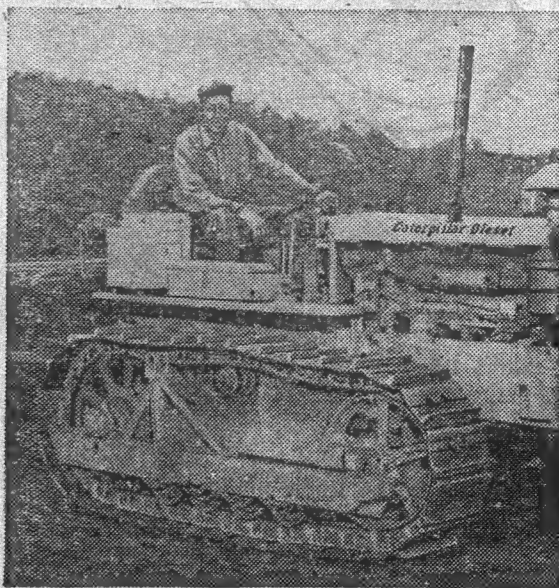
(Above) "You can't beat 'CAT' D2 economy!" asserts Mr. Albert Anderst of Hilda, Alta.:

"I just finished seeding 50 acres of oats with a 12' press drill on only 10 gallons of diesel fuel. That's 4c per acre! Gas tractor owners won't believe how little fuel a D2 uses!"



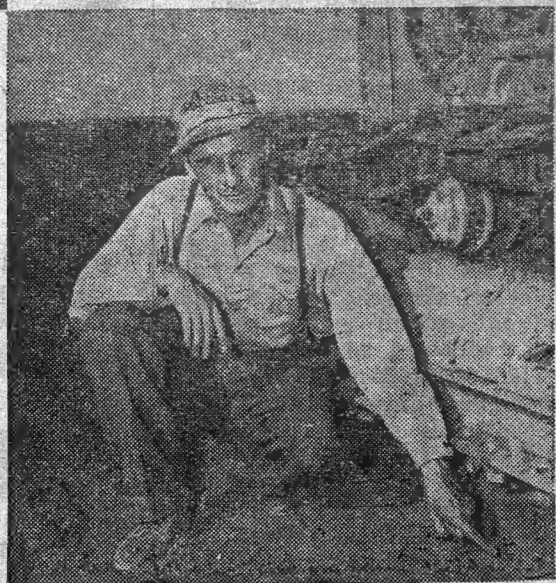
(Below) "Repairs? Not one in 5 years!" says Mr. Jerome Bechard, Lejord, Sask., of his "CAT" D4 purchased in 1947.

"What's more, I can seed and till 100 acres a day at a diesel fuel cost of less than 3c per acre! That kind of economy means bigger profits!"



(Above) Master Farmer Emil Cammaert of Rockyford, Alta., a constant "CAT" user since 1920 has this to say about his 32-h.p. D2:

"Working in 4th gear with a 15' disc harrow, the D2 enables me to seed about 80 acres a day. Economy? Yes, diesel fuel consumption of 21 gallons per 14-hour day is what I call economy! And," adds Mr. Cammaert, "our D2 was a 'life-saver' in the fall of '51 when wet conditions put operations at a standstill elsewhere!"



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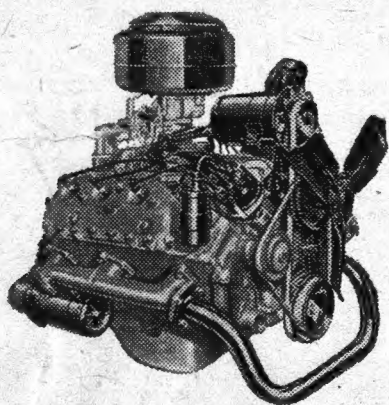




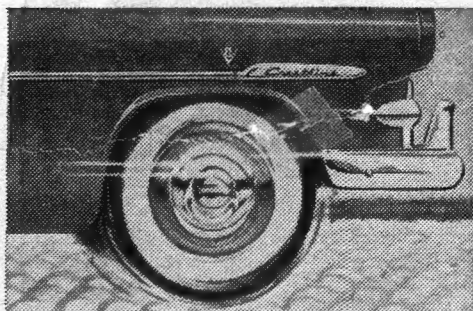
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# It's Ford again for '53

with sensational new "Miracle Ride"!



**Strato-Star 110-Hp. V-8 Engine** with high compression performance. Advanced design backed by experience in building more V-8 engines than all other manufacturers combined!

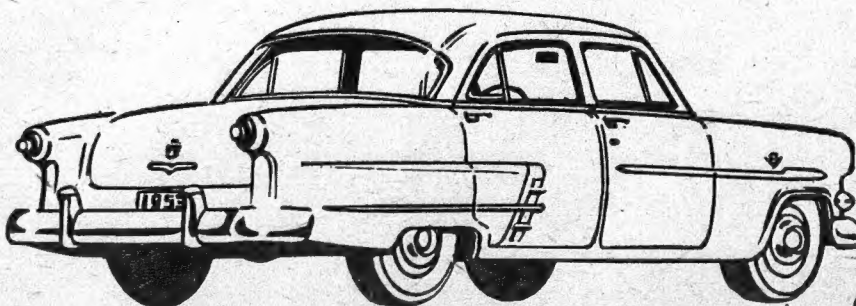


New **Miracle Ride** takes all the factors of ride, engineers them into a *completely-balanced* combination for a ride that's truly a revelation!

## and a brand-new, longer, lower, wider look

IT'S HERE—the brilliant new '53 Ford—presenting for the first time—the sensational new *MIRACLE RIDE*—with the entire suspension system *completely-balanced* for a safer, smoother, quieter ride—that gives a brand-new concept of comfort. Again for '53, Ford's way out front with the new longer, lower, wider look—with new luxurious colour-keyed interiors : : : with Full-Circle Visibility—one-piece curved windshield—Power Pivot pedals—Centre-Fill Fueling. Again, Ford takes the lead in engineering—with 110-Hp. Strato-Star V-8 power and performance : : : with effortless handling ease : : : with a choice of three transmissions—Fordomatic\* Drive, Overdrive\* and Synchro-Silent Shift. Yes! See it—check it : : : for quality . . . for features . . . for value! Test-Drive it : : : you'll say "It's Ford Again For '53" . . . for everything!

\*Fordomatic Drive, Overdrive, white sidewall tires optional at extra cost.



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